The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3311. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Fort Macon.

National Loss 1 Killed and 3 Wounded—Rebel Loss 8 Killed and 20 Wounded.

Fifty Guns, 20,000 Pounds of Powder, 400 Prisoners, and Large Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions Captured.

The Garrison Surrender as Prisoners of War.

A Severe Cavalry Skirmish About Ten Miles from Newbern.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AND DISPERSED.

After a bombardment of eleven hours by two batteries of mortars and one of Parrott guns, Fort Macon, with its garrison, armament, provisions and stores, was surrendered to Acting Major-Gen. Parke, commanding the Third Division of Gen. Burnside's army, on the 26th inst. The casualties on our side were one killed and two wounded; of the enemy, eight killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. Parke's preparations were all complete on Wednesday night, but the command to open fire was not given until Friday morning at 5½ o'clock, when a shot was fired from one of the 30-pounder Parrott guns. Shells from the 10-inch and 8-inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted. The fort replied with its first gun at 6 o'clock, and continued to fire by salvos of three or four at a time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when its pieces were silenced and the white flag was hoisted.

The gunboats Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa and Gemsbok took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse, and firing by turn, but the heavy sea which ran prevented their doing any service, and they soon withdrew beyond range. The Ellis was also present in Core Sound, but her single gun was so inefficient that she did not come into action.

Gen. Burnside arrived on Thursday, with two armed barges, and witnessed the bombardment.

The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns and tore up the glacis and rampart in the most effective manner. The highest praise is due to Capt. Morris, First Artillery, who commanded the Parrott battery; Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Chief Ordnance Officer, who had charge of the 10-inch mortars, and Lieut. Prouty, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, of the 8-inch battery, for the accuracy of their firing. Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown by them at the fort, 560 struck the work. The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sand-hills of our position afforded complete protection to the men.

The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. Parke, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night the proposition for surrender was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning articles of agreement were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side-arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parke, but refused by Col. White, commandant of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Macon gives Gen. Burnside a port of entry, with secure anchorage for his heaviest vessels. It gives the Government another of the stolen fortifications, with 50 guns, 20,000 lbs. of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 450 prisoners, and 30 horses; it releases a portion of the blockading fleet for service elsewhere, and insures the retention of this district of North Carolina.

Gen. Burnside, in a General Order congratulating Gen. Parke on his victory, commands that the name "Fort Macon" be inscribed on the colors of the Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island Regiments, and the Eighth Connecticut Regiment. The command of the fort was offered to Capt. Lewis O. Morris, First Artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. Rodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island, was placed in charge of the fort.

THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER LOCKWOOD TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. Propeller Daylight, Beaufort Harbor, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 25th inst., our batteries on shore being in position, fire was opened about 6 A. M., on Fort Macon. On its being reported, got under way, and steamed toward the other blockading vessels, making signals for them to get under way to prepare for action, and form in line ahead. When within range, as near as the shoals allowed us to approach, the *Daylight* opened fire, followed in succession by the *State of Georgia*, Commander James F. Armstrong; the gunboat *Chippewa*, Lieut.-Commanding A. Bryson, and the bark *Gemsbok*, Acting Lieut. Edward Cavendy. The three steamers kept under way, steaming around in a circle, delivering their fire as they came within range at a mile and a quarter distant from the fort. The bark anchored, after firing a number of rounds of shot and shell.

Finding that the sea, from a southwest wind blowing on shore, caused the vessels to roll so quick and deep as to render the guns almost unmanageable to our range and the accuracy of our aim, I reluctantly withdrew, after being engaged about an hour and a quarter, hoping that the wind and sea would subside so as to enable us to renew our firing in the afternoon; and the more readily adopted that course, as we did not contemplate to be continuously engaged, but occasionally open fire on the enemy, whom we expected would hold out for several days. The wind and sea increasing, rendered the renewal of the engagement impracticable [illegible] by the gunboats.

Toward evening a flag of truce was displayed from the fort, which passed into our possession on the following morning, and we heartily cheered the reappearance of our old flag over the rampart of Fort Macon, about 10 o'clock, April 26, 1862.

On entering the port I had an interview with Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and we jointly signed the terms of capitulation on the part of the United States forces.

We expended nearly one-half of our fifteen-second fused shells, and I am happy to say with good effect, and our time of attack was most opportune, as we drew the fire of the enemy from an important land battery, which enabled our forces to repair damages caused by the concentrated fire thereon. The fire of the enemy on the vessels, from guns of greater range, was excellent; their shot and shell fell around us in every direction; many good line shots passed just over and beyond us as we successively passed their line of fire, and we were exceedingly fortunate in receiving so little damage. The *Daylight* was struck by an eight-inch solid shot on the starboard quarter, below the spar-deck, passing through several bulkheads and the deck below to the opposite side of vessel, in the engine-room, about six inches above the machinery, amongst which it dropped.

A splinter fractured the small bone of the right forearm of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Evers J. Wade, and I am happy to state that this was the only casualty that occurred.

I am informed that our forces on shore had one killed and two wounded, and that the enemy had eight killed and twenty wounded. It is remarkable that so important a victory should have been achieved with so little loss of life, particularly as the interior of the fort was literally covered with the fragments of bombs and shells, and many of their guns disabled.

I herewith inclose the reports of the several commanders, and it gives me great pleasure to commend the gallantry of all.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander and Senior Officer present.

To Flag-officer M. Goldsborough, United States Flag-ship *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, May 1.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of April 29, we have the following details of this event, which took place on Friday last, when the enemy opened fire from strong batteries of heavy Parrott and other rifled guns and mortars, planted within 1,400 yards of the fort, and behind very high sand-banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours' fire of shot and shell, the fort was breached and completely torn to pieces. The fleet outside did no damage whatever to the fort. Most of the guns in the fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy under the circumstances. Col. White surrendered the Fort, with the honors of war—the officers retaining their side-arms. All the baggage of the officers and men were saved. Col. White and one hundred and fifty-five of his command were brought to the main Cape Fear bar, yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the United States gunboat *Chippewa*, where they were transferred to one of our transport steamers under a flag of truce. They reached town at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men composing the garrison were sent through the Sound to Newbern. We presume they are all on parole. The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen wounded—two of them mortally. The latter two were left in the Fort.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Its Destruction by the Naval Forces under Commander Rowan.

Washington, Saturday, May 3.

On the the 18th ult., the army forces under Gen. Reno, debarked at Cobb's Point, N. C., for the purpose of destroying the locks of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Having retired without accomplishing the object, Commander Rowan determined to destroy the canal with the naval forces under his command. The following is the report of the successful accomplishment of the work:

United States Steamer Commodore Perry, Off Elizabeth City, April 26, 1862.

Sir:—In obedience to your orders, I left this on the 23d inst., in the *Lockwood*, with the *Whitehead* and *Putnam* in company, each with an officer and a detachment of men on board; the *Lockwood* towing the wrecking schooner *Emma Slade*, with the apparatus for blowing up the banks to block up the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal at the mouth of North River. We were joined by the *Shawsheen*, having in tow a schooner which had been sent the day before to Roanoke Island, to be filled with sand. On the afternoon of the 23d, fifty men were landed on each bank, while a launch, with a heavy 12-pounder, was sent up the canal, and with this force we moved up two miles, examining the banks, to find the best place for operations. I concluded to place the obstructions near the mouth, that the men while at work might be under cover of the guns of the steamers, and the enemy be prevented from moving it. The schooner was sunk just inside of the canal and with brush, stumps, rails, trunks of trees and earth, the passage was obstructed from the schooner about fifty yards above. We were occupied from noon till sunset of the 23d, and from 7:30 A. M., till half an hour after sunset of the 24th. Earth was thrown in by hand as far as could be, but we had no wheelbarrows to carry it into the middle.

Prof. Maillefert, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and his assistants, were of the greatest assistance to me; indeed, I was merely governed by his advice, as he is more familiar with this sort of work than I am. He is of opinion that it will require two or three months' labor with a dredging machine to remove what we have placed in a day and a half. He says it will be easier and cheaper to cut a new outlet than to remove the obstruction. The rebels have, I think, no thought of using the canal, as they have themselves been obstructing it above and below the bridge. It would be well to send a steamer there daily, until the lumber is well water-soaked and sunk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FLUSSER, Lieut. Commanding.

To Commander S. C. Rowan, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Inner Waters of North Carolina.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR NEWBERN.

A Company of the One Hundred and Third New-York Engaged—Defeat of the Rebels, with a Loss of Three Killed, and Ten Prisoners.

Newbern, N. C., Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

A severe skirmish took place, last Sunday afternoon, April 27, between a party of about forty cavalry of Company C, One Hundred and Third New-York, under the command of Capt. Seyeneck, and about the same number of rebel cavalry. The fight took place between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, near Horton's Mills, about ten miles from this city, on the Pollocksville Road, and was hotly contested. The rebels were defeated and driven off, with a loss of three men killed and ten prisoners captured, with their horses and equipments, who were brought to this city. During the fight we lost one man killed—private Sanders, of Company C—and had three officers and two or three privates wounded. Col. Egloffstein was in the party, and actively engaged in the fight. His horse was killed under him, and while he was dismounting the Colonel received a very severe wound in the leg, which has since been amputated. Capt. Baron Seyeneck and Lieut. Von Voor, of Company C, were also wounded, also private [illegible], of the same company, besides two or three other privates, whose names I have been unable to learn.

The following order from Gen. Burnside will sufficiently explain itself: E. S.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Newbern, April 28, 1862.

General Orders No. 28.—Whoever, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union Arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of these United States will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under martial law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with a speedy punishment.

The Military Governor of Newbern is charged with the strict execution of this order within the bounds of his control.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Camden, or South Mills, Fought April 19.

NINTH NEW-YORK VOLS., (HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.)

Killed.

Adjutant Charles A. Gadsden, Co. B.
Private Adam Dillman, Co. B.
Private Thomas T. Kelley, Co. E.
Corporal Otten Van Grieff, Co. F.
Private Herman Shepherd, Co. F.
Private William Cavanaugh, Co. H.
Private George Mayree, Co. H.
Private Patrick Dacty, Co. H.
Captain William Saward, Co. I.

Wounded.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, slightly.
Maj. Gardiner, contusion.
Capt. Andrew S. Graham, flesh wound, left arm.
Capt. William S. Hammell, flesh wound, left arm.
Second Lieut. Thos. L. Bartholomew, head, severe.
First Lieut. Victor Kingsoche, spent shot, slightly.
Second Lieut. Frank Power, slight.

Co. A—Private Leverman Knees—severe, side; Joseph Stage—arm amputated; Jeremiah Vorhees—leg, severe; Charles W. Waters—body, severe; J. E. Stevens—arm, slightly.

Co. B—Private Wm. V. Cortelyou—dangerous, right thigh; Private Eugene Ressige—spent shot; Augustus Ressige—left leg; Harold Hutchinson—severe, arm; Andrew Schoonmaker—slight, face; Corporal Arthur Spooner—slight, thigh.

Co. C—Corporal Martin Meyers—severe, left shoulder; Private Philip Weekaser—severe, knee; Private Joseph Becker—knee, slight; Private Pane Witz—foot, slight.

Co. E—Private Hugh Byrne—arm amputated; Private Henry Sweetman—thigh, slight.

Co. F—Sergeant James B. Denham—severe, head; Sergeant R. W. Wilcox—dangerously; Corporal J. A. Fink—chin, slightly; Corporal J. L. Hughes—knee, slightly; Private J. Byrd—thigh, severe; Private Louis Cowlman—thigh, severe; Private George Cummings—abdomen, severe; Private Henry Hartenfalls—thumb amputated; Private J. P. Kelley—head, dangerously; Francis Wallace—leg and thigh, severely; Henry Wise—hand, slightly.

Co. G—Sergeant Neil Cavmon—leg, slightly; Corporal Valentine Fronapid—leg, slightly; privates Edw. Drum—hands, severe; Garrett Allison—arm, severe; Hugh McElroy—slight; Wm. Fields—arm.

Co. H—Sergeants Thomas Hodges—shoulder, severe; Chas. E. Hill—head, seriously; Corporals Wm. Matthews—thigh, severe; McMahon—head, slight; privates Thos. Burke—thigh, severe; Geo. B. Carlan, thigh—severe; Alex. Demmey—arm, severe; J. A. Eisly—head and side; Patrick Preston—thigh, severely; Wm. Burns—arm amputated; Patrick Washknee, severe; Henry J. Nolan—face, slight; Wm. Cockefer—shoulder, seriously; Chas. E. Johnson—wrist; Jonathan McKinley—head, slight.

SIXTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Killed.

Co. I—Curtis Handers.

Wounded.

Co. G—Abram Nutting.
Co. H—John H. Varney.

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Co. A—Second-Lieut. Cahill—right thigh, slight; Corporal A. Harris—arm; Private Patrick Sullivan—abdomen, mortally.

Co. C—Private Benjamin Craft—hand, slight.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A—Privates John E. Rand, right hand; Chas. A. Blackmer, neck.

Co. B—Sergt. Charles O'Frizzell, left arm; private John Dunn, mortally, left side.

Co. C—Corporal Harry Caine, thigh; Privates E. B. Parker, dangerously, shoulder; Wm. H. Dare, badly, forehead; Geo. H. Cotton, left elbow.

Co. G—Corporal Harrison C. Cheney, left arm; Privates Joseph B. Brown, right thigh, badly; Thos. Gilmartin, left ankle; Geo. L. Cheney, slightly; Geo. G. Hadley, leg, badly; Juba F. Pickering, killed.

Co. K—Private C. Phillips, wounded, face.

Total killed, 11; wounded, 14.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed and Wounded.

Co. A—John Clare, wounded, slightly, face; Monroe Nyce, wounded, slightly, side; Joseph Zearfoss, wounded, badly, ankle; Henry Pinch, wounded, hand and head.

Co. B—Benjamin Hiveley, wounded, severely, lung.

Co. C—Abraham Custar, wounded, dangerously; Geo. Sweeney, wounded, slightly, leg.

Co. D—St. Louis Hallman, wounded, severely, thigh, acting with Co. E; Owen Rex, wounded, slightly, leg.

Co. E—Wm. Hoffman, killed early in the action; Benj. H. Brouse, killed in the charge; Robt. H. Irwin, wounded, slightly, arm; John T. Stiltner, wounded, slightly, hand.

Co. F—Fred'k. Kramer, wounded, slightly, head.

Co. G—James Powers, wounded, slightly, hand; Theophilus Baird, wounded, slightly, hand.

Co. H—Mathew Vandine, wounded, slightly, hand; H. C. McCormick, wounded, slightly, leg; Jacob Lewis, wounded, mortally; Jacob Buskirk, wounded, through arm.

Co. I—Adam Robinson, killed; Abraham Wampole, wounded, slightly, chin.

Total—3 killed, 19 wounded.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, April 26, 1862.

General Orders, No. 30.—The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brig.-Gen. Reno, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. Reno's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Empire City with the Prize Steamer Nostra Signora de Regla in tow.

The United States transport steamer *Empire City*, Capt. Baxter, from Port Royal, on the 30th ult., arrived at this port early this morning.

The *Empire City* towed the prize steamer *Nostra Signora de Regla* from Port Royal to this port. She is in charge of W. A. Wells.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Mr. H. C. LeRoy, United States steamer *Keystone State*; Mr. H. O. Briggs, Boston; Mr. John S. Sammis, Mr. P. Moody, Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. J. N. Bird, Charleston, S. C.; J. J. Craran, Brigade Surgeon, Gen. Gilmore's Division, Fort Pulaski; Jas. Hoey, Paymaster United States ship Wyandotte; Capt. Travis, Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. V.; Capt. O'Connell, Fifty-fifth Regiment Penn. do.; Capt. McLane, do. do.; Mr. T. B. Bronson, New-York; Mr. I. N. Merriman, Georgetown, S. C., United States Collector; Mr. Wm. T. Baker, Port Royal; Wm. Lee, do.; Mr. Cogswell and wife, do.; Capt. Benton, salvateer *Dixie*, prize to United States steamer *Keystone State*; James White, seaman, do., do.; John Kane, do., do.; John Jones, do., do.; John Wilson, do., do.; Capt. Ryan, prize schooner *Wave*; Mike Quinn, seaman, do.; Pat Sullivan, do., do.; Wm. Uptegrove, Mate prize schooner *Bella*; Frank Saro, seaman, do.; John Morris, do., do.; Antonio Leo, do., do.; Wm. Bingham, Georgetown, S. C.; John Soles, do.

FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

Boston, Saturday, May 2.

Col. Davidson, of the Third Mississippi Regiment, captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Tuesday. His body has been sent to his friends.

Austin E. Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Wm. Ayres, of Philadelphia, who was captured while rambling over the battle-field of Bull Run after the evacuation of Manassas.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Mystery of the Suppressed News Not Cleared Up.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck Received by the War Department Yesterday.

Another Rebel Report of the Evacuation of Corinth

Washington, Saturday, May 3.

The War Department has received messages from Gen. Halleck, dated to-day, Pittsburgh Landing. The army was well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

Cairo, Saturday, May 3.

The latest news from the Tennessee River, brought by a contraband, says, that there was no fighting up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

REBEL REPORTS OF MOVEMENTS.

Chicago, Saturday, May 3.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 29th of April, has the following dispatches:

Corinth, Monday, April 28.

Gen. Beauregard is moving large bodies of troops southward; some go by railroad, and others afoot. A few have gone west. It is generally understood that he is evacuating the place, though he declines answering questions. He says that President Davis understands his movements.

Purdy was evacuated last night, and has since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed. The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers.

Fort Wright, Monday, April 28.

There is no change in affairs here since Saturday. The steamers and gunboats from below have arrived. The Yankee fleet has gone higher up the stream, and is now lying opposite Osceola, excepting their mortars, which keep up their harmless firing.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Cairo, Saturday, May 3.

The river has fallen two inches in the last eighteen hours.

A deserter at the fleet reports that Hollins continues his preparations to attack Commodore Foote, loudly boasting that he will sink the entire fleet or drive them to Cincinnati. The rebels are continually throwing shells into the woods between the fleet and the fort, and occasionally fire in the direction of the flotilla; but without effect, as the boats are all out of range.

LETTERS FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING

DRIVING IN THE ENEMY'S PICKETS—THE GREAT BATTLE—INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

Pittsburgh Landing, Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

Capt. A. L. Rockwood, Company E, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, made a reconnoissance to-day, in which he had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, driving them inside their lines. Two of his own men were wounded, and he thinks that several of the enemy were killed. The Captain is a dashing, daring officer, and just the man for his present business. I saw his Lieutenant, who was wounded in this skirmish, to-day. He is a large, fine-looking man, and came in accompanied by a couple of servants. He had on only a part of a shirt, the balance having been used in bandaging the wound. It did look a little ugly to see a man nearly naked, with a gunshot wound in his shoulder, bleeding and faint, riding in on horseback.

Thursday, April 17.

Having been compelled to practice what the boys call the "Tennessee Quickstep" pretty thoroughly for several days, I have been unable to visit the various headquarters, to gather reliable information, in order to write a detailed account of the battle of the 6th and 7th. I have, however, heard many incidents related by the boys in the tents, that may be interesting.

Sergeant Parkinson, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, gave me a description of a portion of the battle-field, of about five acres. He visited it on Wednesday evening after the battle, and found still a few National soldiers unburied. Each regiment buries its own dead, in order to keep as correct a list as possible, and to erect monuments, giving the name, company, &c., so that their friends may be able to find them. On this ground, which was covered with underbrush and dried leaves, the rebel soldiers lay very thickly scattered. But what made it most horrible was, that fire had communicated to the leaves from the bursting of shells, and run through the woods, and the bodies were burned in a shocking manner. Some were burned to a crisp; many were half burned up; some had their clothes burnt off; nearly all of them had their hair and whiskers burnt, while others were slightly scorched. It was an awful sight. Probably not less than 500 unburied bodies were more or less burned.

Capt. J. W. Pollets, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, gave me an account of an incident that occurred while making a charge in which the enemy were repulsed. A wounded rebel soldier was sitting on the ground, leaning against a tree. As the company dashed by, this poor, deluded, wounded secesh drew a knife and cut his own throat from ear to ear.

I have met a number of Iowa officers, who assure me that the State of Iowa was well represented in the fight, in fact that eleven regiments were engaged, and although some of them were raw troops, having drawn their arms but a few days before the battle—the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa arriving the evening before, and were formed into line of battle without having ever loaded their guns before—fully maintained the fighting reputation of the Iowa troops, as their frightful list of killed and wounded will testify. The Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth were engaged in the action. They numbered 8,000 men, of whom one-half were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. C. F. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 3.

The remains of Gen. C. F. Smith will arrive here this afternoon, and be received by the military; after which, they will lie in state until Tuesday afternoon, when the funeral ceremonies will take place. The Home Guards will participate in the ceremonies.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE GEN. SMITH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 2.

The Committee appointed by Councils to make arrangements for the proper reception of the remains of Major-Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, met yesterday afternoon. A telegraphic dispatch was received, stating that the remains of the General would arrive in this city this afternoon. The Committee, therefore, adopted the following as the programme: The body will be immediately transferred to Independence Hall, under military escort, and on Monday the Hall will be opened to the public. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the General's remains to be placed in the receiving vault at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Committee also agreed to send invitations to the following gentlemen, requesting them to act as pall bearers:

Brig.-Gen. R. Anderson, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Montgomery, U. S. A.; Surgeon-Gen. Finley, U. S. A.; Capt. Pendergrast, U. S. N.; Capt. Turner, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles Inman, U. S. N.; Capt. Marston, U. S. N.; Capt. Nicholson, U. S. N.; Major Ziegler, Marine Corps; Col. George Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Crossman, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Ruff, U. S. A.; Maj. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A. Clergy (invited)—Rt. Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Morton, Rev. H. A. Boardman, Rev. W. P. Breed.

Nearly all of these gentlemen were classmates of the lamented deceased—Gen. Anderson, who heads the list, having officiated as groomsman at the marriage of Gen. Smith.

The funeral, on Tuesday, will be attended by the civil functionaries of the city, naval and army officers, and the military of Philadelphia, under the command of Gen. Pleasanton.

The committee received a number of communications from parties tendering lots for the burial of the General, among them was one from Mr. J. C. Munson, offering the deed of a lot in the graveyard attached to the Third Presbyterian Church at Pine and Fourth streets. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Gen. Smith are both interred in this graveyard. Gen. Smith himself was baptized in the Pine-street church.

VALUABLE PRIZES CAPTURED.

Arrival of the Gunboat Santiago de Cuba with the Steamer Ella Warley, formerly the Isabel—Three Schooners also Captured.

The United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, commander Daniel B. Ridgely, arrived last evening at this port from Port Royal, bringing as a prize the rebel steamer *Isabel, alias Ella Warley*, which was captured while on a voyage from Nassau, N. P., for Charleston, S. C., laden with arms, ammunition, wines, cigars, medicines, &c. She has been one of the most successful of the rebel steamers in carrying on trade between Charleston, Havana and Nassau. She is in charge of Lieut. Wm. Gibson and Acting Master Geo. R. Schenck.

The *Santiago* chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

On the same day the *Santiago* captured a schooner from Charleston, loaded with cotton, which was put in charge of Acting Master A. W. Muldaur, with T. Dwyer, Master's Mate, and sent to Key West. She also took two other schooners with assorted cargoes for Southern trade, both of which are now on their way to New-York, one in charge of L. Coggeshall, the other Wm. H. Ellery, Master's Mates.

The *Santiago de Cuba* has been out now six months, most of the time in the Gulf of Mexico and at Havana. She is now attached to the Western Division of the blockading squadron, under Flag-Officer McKean.

The following is a list of her officers:

Danl. B. Ridgely, Commander; Wm. Gibson, First Lieutenant; Wm. S. Cheeseman, Geo. R. Schenck, A. W. Muldaur, Masters; C. M. Guild, Paymaster; R. O. Mason, Surgeon; Solon Farrer, Chief Engineer; B. A. Bushnell, John McCourt, R. D. Merritt, Assistant do.; Stephen Young, Gunner; Wm. H. Ellery, Thos. T. Dwyer, Lawton Coggeshall, Masters' Mates; Wm. T. Ridout, Commander's Clerk; John M. Baker, Paymaster's do.

The *Santiago de Cuba* left Port Royal April 30. There was nothing of importance transpiring at that place. The United States steamers *Susquehanna* and *Keystone State* sailed for New-York April 29.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE.

Washington, Saturday, May 3.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-day:

Flagship Wabash, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., April 29, 1862.

Sir: I have just time this morning, before the departure of the *Susquehannah*, to inform the Department of the arrival here of the rebel steamer *Isabel*, (*Ella Warley*,) in charge of Lieut. Wilson and a prize crew, she having been captured by the *St. Jago de Cuba*, Commander Ridgely, one hundred miles north of Abaco. She is deeply loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her forehold, which has not yet been examined. These arms were taken on board, of course, at one of the neutral Colonies off our coast.

I am informed by Lieut. Gibson that the *St. Jago de Cuba* discovered and chased the *Nashville*, but the latter was much too swift for her. The *Nashville* also had arms on board for the rebels, intending to run the blockade, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Arrival of Important Prizes at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 3.

The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April for Bermuda, was captured, Sunday last, off Hole in the Wall, by the steamer *Mercedita*, Commander Stellwagen, and brought here, to-day, in charge of Prize-Master Abbott. Her cargo was principally power, munitions of war and arms. The captain, crew and twelve passengers on board the *Bermuda* were also taken.

The steamer *Florida*, captured at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., also arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon, in charge of Prize-Master Lewis. She has about 200 bales of cotton. Wm. H. Harrison, the pilot, with the engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance, and came aboard the steamers. The nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

The remains of Gen. C. F. Smith arrived here, this evening, and lie in state in Independence Hall.

From Nassau, N. P.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS—STEAMERS PREPARING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Levi Rowe*, Capt. Keller, arrived at this port yesterday, from Nassau, N. P., which port she sailed from on the 19th of April. She brings us the Nassau *Guardian* of that date, and the following intelligence from our Consul at that place:

All business is at a dead lock, save that of furnishing supplies to the rebel blockade runners. The House of Assembly is still in session, and mighty specimens of Bahama eloquence amuse the American visitors.

The weather is cool and pleasant, though the American visitors are turning their steps homeward, and filling all the sailing vessels thither bound. The steamship *Karnak* has been given up to the wreckers, and will prove a total loss. The pilot is much censured, as Capt. Le Messurier warned him that he was keeping too far to westward. A flattering testimonial to Capt. Le Messurier has been signed by all the Americans here who have sailed with him.

Business at the Cat Islands is stagnant, and provisions are scarce, yet the secession sympathy is strong as ever.

The British steamers *Southwick*, *Ella Warley*, *Gladiator*, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Bull Dog*, all engaged in bringing arms and munitions of war for the rebel States, are in port; also, the Confederate steamers *Nashville* and *Cecile*, ready to run the blockade. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Bull-Dog*, Commander McKillop, will sail soon for New-York, where, it is to be hoped, that he will meet with a cool reception for his frequent denunciations of the Union and his insulting remarks, saying that he would like to get a dig at the Yankees.

GEN. PRENTISS TO BE EXCHANGED.

Cairo, Friday, May 2.

The Memphis *Argus*, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Corinth, stating that dispatches just received there state that Gen. Buckner and Col. Roger Hanson, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gen. Prentiss and Capt. Wm. G. McMichael, of Philadelphia, who was Chief of Gen. Smith's Staff.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

The National Army said to be Advancing on Corinth.

Reported Destruction of Sugar and Molasses in New-Orleans.

National Vessels Gone up the River.

The Capture of New-Orleans and the Cotton Question

Details of the Execution of an Alleged Spy in Richmond.

Terrible Persecution of the Unionists in East Tennessee.

THE BREAD QUESTION.

Washington, Saturday, May 3.

According to reliable information from Richmond, the planters have determined to raise no tobacco this season, and the military had seized the stock on hand, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal army.

The following was received by the Secretary of War this morning. The Richmond *Examiner*, of May 2, contains the annexed news items:

AFFAIRS NEAR CORINTH.

Savannah, Thursday, May 1.

A dispatch from the Corinth correspondent of the *Republican*, dated the 29th of April, says that the enemy have been reinforced, and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

Mobile, Thursday, May 1.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, from Corinth on the 29th ult., says that Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killing several and taking fifty prisoners. The enemy burned their stores, and were pursued by the Confederates. The result is unknown.

LATEST NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Mobile, Thursday, May 1.

The telegraph operator from the Bay St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores in New-Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river. The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 29th ult., but the time was extended. *Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.*

Augusta, Wednesday, April 30.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Friday, says that F. B. Renshaw, Confederate States Navy Agent, telegraphed from Point Alabache on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats had been fired, after being overpowered by the enemy. The Navy Department received a similar dispatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, April 30.

Letters received here to-day from the prisoners taken at Port Pulaski, state that they are at Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, New-York harbor, all well and kindly treated.

SAVANNAH NOT TO BE SURRENDERED.

Savannah, Thursday, May 1.

Gen. Lawton has formerly communicated to the City Council his determination never to surrender the city. The Council have resolved to sustain Gen. Lawton.

THE EDITOR OF THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE ARRESTED.

Memphis, Tuesday, April 29.

Dr. Foulkes, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the Government.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL BATTERY NEAR CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Thursday, May 1.

The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, 22 miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have received Norfolk and Petersburgh papers to May 1. From them we compile the following summary:

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

HOW RICHMOND SHOULD BE DEFENDED.

From the Norfolk Day Book, May 1.

The Southern news still continues uncertain, but enough is known to prepare the public mind for disaster and reverse. Let us, then, address ourselves to the contemplation of this melancholy fact as men and patriots. Let us consider the disaster with fortitude, and discuss the result with dispassionate calmness. In doing this we cannot attempt, as some of our cotemporaries have done, to judge the action of Gen. Lovell. We dare not, in candor, pronounce against his course of action until we have his official report before us. In the absence of that, we undertake to say in his vindication, that this course was, so far as we are informed, the only one left for him to adopt. *In the present state of public opinion, we are aware that this opinion will be challenged; and yet, when the first sharp paroxysm is over, the people must see that for him to have remained in the city, would have been to provoke its destruction.*

How far he is responsible for the passage of gunboats by the forts below, is another question, upon which no judgment can be intelligently formed, with our limited information. The act of evacuating the city was a necessary sequence upon the arrival of the Federal ships, for infantry cannot fight men-of-war. By this movement he leaves room for the municipal authorities and foreign residents to protect against the destruction of the city, a result which must necessarily have followed upon its continued occupation by our troops.

The responsibility—and an awful one it is—was incurred, not by the evacuation of New-Orleans, but by the Government, in leaving the river so that the enemy's fleet could pass the batteries so as to assail the town. This is an instructive and costly lesson, and comes as a most unhappy illustration of the truth of our frequent predictions of losses on the coast. *We can only defend our navigable streams and harbors by obstructions.*

There is no earthly use in building sand forts and accumulating ordnance behind earthworks, with this object in view. During the Russian war, it was conclusively established at Odessa, Bomersund, Kilburn, and in the naval cannonade of Sebastopol, that ships, with steam power, could engage land batteries of the most formidable character with success.

More recently, the splendid dash made by Com. Tucker and his river squadron past Newport's News, *under fire for an hour*, shows that mere forts will not answer.

This being demonstrated, what then? Will the Government take timely precaution to save Richmond, or let it fall before an insignificant flotilla? We have more than once proclaimed this danger; we have more than once called on the authorities to take steps to this end, and whatever may be the result, we will have the consolation of knowing that we discharged our duty by pointing out the danger and its remedy.

The obstructions of granite can be placed under the guns of our lower forts, and they leave open the river above for army transportation.

With obstructions below, and proper arrangements to increase them above in the narrow passes of the river, the capital will be safe, and—not till then. The

...of Richmond has taken the matter in hand; but ... hope is forward.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 22.

A week ago we gave some account of the firing of the first gun by the enemy at Fort Jackson, the commencement of a bombardment which had lasted ever since Sunday, the 13th inst. Advices from the fort, as late as 6 o'clock Saturday evening, showed that the enemy's fire had very much slackened, and was very slow, compared with what it had been for several days previous.

Within that space of time, it is estimated by an experienced judge that the foe has thrown at and into Fort Jackson *a thousand tons of iron, in the shape of shell and ball, at an expense of three or four hundred thousand pounds of powder—and this occasioning no greater loss on our side than five killed and ten wounded.*

The enemy keeps his mortarboats out of sight of the fort, behind a line of thick woods, only his gunboats making their appearance at intervals beyond the point. Two of those mortarboats, we learn, have been sunk by our fire, and one of their large steamers disabled.

This certainly is a most remarkable bombardment, and we think history hardly supplies a parallel with it. The officers in command are confident of being able to hold the fort and its nearly opposite neighbor, Fort St. Philip, besides. The latter has not yet been assailed, being beyond the range of the skulking mortarboats of the enemy. It is quite ready to do its part in the defence when its turn comes.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 22.

The [illegible] of the commander of the mortar fleet bombarding Fort Jackson has manifestly been, that the place could be reduced by an overwhelming fire continuously maintained, or not at all. Consequently he has, since he opened his fire, maintained it with unprecedented vigor, and up to 8½ o'clock last evening, when he had expended over three hundred and seventy thousand pounds of powder, and one thousand tons of iron, he had accomplished nothing. Our works defied him, our casualties were trifling, *and the spirit of our soldiers, (illustrated by the sinking of two of his mortarboats and disabling one steamer yesterday,* (Sunday.) The firing of the enemy is relaxed, his mortarboats have retired behind the point of woods, and nothing is now wanting to their annihilation but *courage and enterprise in a quarter where it has long been looked for, but hitherto found wanting.* We would suggest, while speaking on this subject, whether it might not be well for the proper authorities here to offer command of our flotilla to Col. Higgins, and to make a call for volunteers to follow that capable and energetic officer, where his judgment, courage and skill will indicate.

The same paper says elsewhere: "Up to 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, the fire from the enemy was kept up briskly, and was returned with spirit from the forts—Fort St. Philip, as we understand, though not yet attacked, ably supporting the operations of Fort Jackson. No further casualties are reported on our side. The enemy takes care to keep as much as possible out of our reach. The general condition of things below looks altogether reassuring. There is no reason to doubt that the forts with reasonable assistance, can repel the most furious assaults of the enemy's fleet."

The *Bulletin* of the 23d publishes the following extract from a letter written to a friend in New-Orleans by a young officer in Fort Jackson:

"As you know, the bombardment of the fort commenced, in effect, at 9 o'clock last Friday morning, and ceased at 6:30 in the evening, when, thinking they had made some impression upon us, they drew off, their bands playing various national airs.

"Saturday they opened on us at 6½ A. M., and have kept up a continuous stream of thirteen and ten-inch mortar shells from their mortar vessels, and rifle shells from their gunboats, day and night, at the average rate of one every twelve seconds, or five a minute for nearly seventy hours.

"We cannot say much for their chivalry. Their mortar vessels lie behind a point of woods, entirely concealed from us, and out of range of our guns. So much for their generosity. They show more gallantry in fighting their gunboats, which, however, we drove back six times yesterday, and three or four times already this morning.

"They have attempted to reduce this fort alone, having only shelled St. Philip about two hours yesterday morning. St. Philip is fighting with great spirit, and does yeoman service for us. Whenever they press us too severely, she opens on them with columbiads and rifled 7-inch navy.

"We have crippled a number of the enemy's mortarboats and gunboats, but they still keep up their fire with wondrous regularity."

Under date of Norfolk, April 29, a correspondent of the *Petersburgh Express* writes:

"Public excitement seems in no wise quieted by the vacillating, bungling reports which reach here of the New-Orleans disaster. A private telegram reached here last evening, representing our forces as still holding out against the enemy, while still another gives in all as lost. Of the iron-clad *Louisiana*, the centre of our hopes in that quarter, we have the consolatory tidings that she is 'safe.' Well, what signifies that, to us? We deemed she was designed, not that she might be kept 'safe,' but as a means to the end of [illegible] New-Orleans [illegible] all the [illegible] confused and [illegible]

The Suffolk correspondent of the same paper thus expresses himself:

"The New-Orleans disaster continues to produce despondency. The people do not understand why no use was made of the iron-clad steamer there. It may be that she too is controlled by the Secretary of the Navy at Richmond, and cannot move without his order."

The *Express*, of April 30, says: "The Richmond train, one hour subsequent to the arrival of the Norfolk, brought several 'reliable gentlemen,' and in a few moments we were told that the iron-clad *Louisiana* had suddenly appeared among the Yankee gunboats off New-Orleans, destroying and capturing the entire baker's dozen of the villainous craft. Not one word of this do we believe; but no one could be more rejoiced than ourselves to hear the rumor confirmed."

TREACHERY HINTED AT.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

The telegraph tells, this morning, the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the whole world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great City of New-Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! As we write there had been no intelligence of its being hauled down, but we are prepared to expect the worst.

Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn lest they might feel disposed to demur, all the defences on the lake were dismantled, the guns were thrown down without being injured, the steamboats, that could have gotten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned, and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point.

Never since the world began was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

The telegraph, thus far, gives a very confused account of this most mysterious and most deplorable affair. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

As the Yankees have succeeded in their purpose of making a demonstration up the Mississippi River, it is not at all unlikely that they may before very long make a similar attempt on Mobile, with a view to the capture of that city and the ascent of the Alabama River; *and in the event of their success in passing the defences below Mobile, they may venture as far up the Alabama River as it is navigable for their gunboats.* Our authorities have doubtless done all they could to render Mobile and the mouth of the river secure against attack; but as at New-Orleans and other points the fortifications were not sufficient to obstruct their passage, it is not impossible that the Yankees may succeed in forcing their way past the defences. Should they do this, unless the river is so obstructed that they cannot navigate it, *they would be quite likely to push on to Montgomery.* We hope they may never be able to penetrate so far into the interior of our State, but the possibility of their doing so is one which should be unblenchingly contemplated, and preparations made to meet the emergency. *There is here, as is well known, a considerable amount of cotton, which the enemy are greatly interested in throwing on the market.* We have a deeper interest, however, in preventing them from getting it, and if our people and the authorities do their duty, they will never obtain one bale of it. Not one ounce should be suffered to go abroad, upon any pretext, and if measures to secure the prompt destruction of the whole amount, if in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, have not already been adopted, they should be at once. *We have understood that an agent of the French Government is in this city, authorized to purchase an indefinite amount of cotton.*

The designs are evidently this: The agent is to purchase a large supply of cotton, and then in case of a threatened Yankee occupation of the city, he would hoist the French flag over it to prevent it from being destroyed by our authorities and the citizens. With Montgomery and the Alabama River in the hands of the Yankees, and the cotton in the hands of the French agent, it could be at once shipped to Europe, and the necessities of the manufacturers there relieved. The Yankees would not, of course, object to such a cute scheme, seeing at once that, with a supply of cotton sufficient to meet their requirements, England and France would lose all their interest in the American question, and Lincoln would no longer be troubled with fears of foreign intervention.

It is doubtless a very nice arrangement on the part of those who wish to relieve themselves from a very disagreeable dilemma, but we can assure the French agent and all others that the scheme won't work. *The question concerning the protection of foreign flags has already been decided, the President having authorized Gen. Lovell, at New-Orleans, to destroy all cotton and tobacco belonging to citizens or foreign residents, indiscriminately, where it was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.* The same course will be pursued here, and the French flag or any other will not save the cotton from destruction as soon as the enemy threatens to land at this point.

EXECUTION OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 30.

We append a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Court-martial that condemned the above person, in order to a correct understanding of the matter alleged against him, and for which he yesterday, at 22 minutes past 11 o'clock, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the military camp at the New Fair Grounds.

On the 2d of April the Court-martial convened for the trial of Timothy Webster as an alien enemy, Col. Nat. Tyler being President of the same. *Charge*—Lurking about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States of America. *First Specification*—That on the 1st of April, being an alien enemy, and in the service of the United States, he lurked about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States in and near Richmond. *Second Specification*—That about the 1st of July, 1861, prisoner being an alien enemy, and in the service of the United States, did lurk in, around and about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States, at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee. The prisoner was defended by Nance and Williams, who introduced a number of witnesses in his behalf.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and two-thirds concurring therein, they find the prisoner guilty of the charge.

First Specification—Guilty.

Second Specification—Not guilty.

Whereupon, two-thirds of the Court concurring, it was adjudged that the accused "Suffer death by hanging."

On the 25th of April, the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court were approved by the Commanding General of the Department of Henrico, who ordered that the sentence should be executed under the direction of the Provost-Marshal on the 29th of April, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock M.

On the announcement of his approaching fate, the prisoner, as we hear, grew defiant, thinking, no doubt, that he would not be hung. He also said *he could make several parties in the War Department "shake in their jackets" by his revelations; but he made none up to his last hour.* Learning on Monday night that there was no show for him, he became completely unnerved. He was carried to the Fair Grounds as early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by Capt. Alexander, but prior to that time received a visit from Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. He asked the clergyman to read the Psalm of David, invoking vengeance on his enemies. He refused, and Webster grew indignant, causing the clergyman to take an early departure. When brought to the gallows, the prisoner was visibly affected by the sight of the preparations observable, and shuddered when he looked at his coffin. After the rope was adjusted around his neck, prayer was offered up by Rev. M. D. Hoge.

At the conclusion a black cap was drawn over his eyes, he having previously bid farewell to several persons standing by. The signal being given, the trigger that sustained the drop was drawn, and it struck against the uprights with a loud sound. *Owing to defective cotton rope the noose slipped, and Webster fell on his back to the ground. The half-hung and partially stunned man was speedily raised and assisted up, and a new rope being ready, he was soon swinging, in accordance with his sentence.* This occurred at 11.22 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later we left the ground, but the body was still suspended. He died in about one minute.

Webster, who had plenty of gold and C. S. Treasury notes, gave it all to his wife the night before his execution. *He was in the employment of one of the departments here as a letter carrier between this city and Maryland. It is said—how true we know not—that he used to take the letters received here to Washington, where they were copied, and the answers received were served in the same way, thus being used as evidence against the parties, as many of them have found to their cost by subsequent arrest and incarceration in Northern forts.* Suspicion was first excited against the prisoner by the style of his evidence against Lewis and Scully and they let the cat out of the bag on him after their conviction. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested along with her husband as a spy, is still at Castle Godwin, but will no doubt be sent out of the Confederacy. Webster is the first man executed here as a spy. Perhaps it would have been better had the business been commenced at an earlier day.

EAST TENNESSEE.

PERSECUTION OF UNIONISTS.

From the Nashville Dispatch, April 29.

We judge from all we can learn that affairs in East Tennessee are in a most deplorable condition. The passage of the law by the Legislature at Memphis, authorizing a draft, has caused the greatest consternation among the Union men who were willing to stay at home and quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, and reports reach here that thousands are fleeing into Kentucky, to avoid being forced into the Confederate army. In Saturday's issue we copied a [illegible] that a citizen of Knoxville, who had arrived there from Grainger County, [illegible] some 800 refugees, on their way to Kentucky. They were said to be chiefly from Knox and Grainger Counties, and a few from [illegible]. The *Register* of the 20th announces the arrival there of a large number of prisoners, arrested while attempting to escape into Kentucky, probably a portion of those referred to above. The following is the *Register's* article:

"Yesterday afternoon the streets of Knoxville had quite a martial appearance. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Ashby's command brought in the 422 prisoners captured in Campbell County, East Tennessee, renegades making their way to Kentucky to join the cut-throat invaders of their homes. We have never seen a more impressive or sorrowful cavalcade upon the streets of Knoxville than was presented by those crestfallen and deluded men, and the brave captors and guards.

"We have the particulars from officers engaged in the fight. The tory stampeders consisted of six or seven hundred men—most of them young, robust and athletic fellows. About three hundred were armed with rifles and shot guns, the rest with pistols, knives and rude weapons. The attacking party consisted of about seventy cavalry, under command of Capt. Henry Ashby, including Capt. Hal. Gillespie's company, under command of Lieut. King. Capt. Bradley's company had been detailed to Big Creek Gap to guard that pass.

"The attack was made by Lieuts. Gibbs and Owens, of Ashby's company, in the rear of the stampeders. The engagement lasted for about an hour. Three hundred of the Lincolnites took refuge in a barn near the scene of the encounter, and here it was that the Confederate party received the most damage. Lieut. Gibbs was wounded by four shots, mostly in the lower limbs, the most serious being a rifle shot near the hip joint. He was brought to the city yesterday, and it is hoped that under careful medical treatment he will recover. The others wounded dangerously were Orderly-Sergeant A. G. Legg, privates Russell Johnson, Frank Murray, and Thomas Rose.

"The leader of the stampeders, Capt. Capps, of Grainger County, was killed. Among the prisoners captured, were many prominent men of this section, who had voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. We do not know, at present, what disposition is to be made of these demented people, but shall perhaps be able to announce it in our next issue. *The killed and wounded among them amounted to about one hundred.*

"We spoke of the martial appearance our streets exhibited yesterday afternoon. About the time that Capt. Ashby's cortege arrived with the prisoners above alluded to, a Georgia regiment just arrived, was receiving arms and equipments at the Ordnance Department, and shortly after a portion of Capt. Latrobe's Maryland Artillery arrived from Cumberland Gap—on what service bound will be developed hereafter.

"We understand a rumor has reached here to the effect that these men had been sent to Tuscaloosa, or some other point in the South, to be held as prisoners. We have not learned the names of any of the parties."

So great has been the stampede from East Tennessee, that Gen. E. Kirby Smith has attempted to quiet the people by issuing an address to them, under the date of 18th inst., in which he says:

"The Major-General commanding the Department sees with regret that large bodies of citizens, misled by designing men, are leaving the State and seeking an asylum in Kentucky. He calls on the people of East Tennessee to remain at their homes, to cultivate their fields, and to be true to their allegiance to the existing Government.

He assures all citizens engaged in cultivating their farms that he will protect them in their rights, and *that he will suspend the militia draft under the State law, that they may raise crops for consumption in the coming year.*"

Martial law has been declared in East Tennessee, and Col. Wm. M. Churchwell has been appointed Provost Marshal. The following documents relating to the subject are published:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

War Department, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, April 8.

1. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me, by law, to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*:

I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of Maj.-Gen. E. K. Smith; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues,) and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this, the 8th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Seal.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Maj.-Gen. E. K. Smith, commanding Department of East Tennessee, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing Proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

The distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

3. All persons infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial: Provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the [illegible] Court-martial, as directed by the [illegible] of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Official: H. L. Clay, A. A. G.

A SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS.

Correspondence of the Norfolk Day Book.

Richmond, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

The news from New-Orleans, confirming the fall of that city, has been read here with sorrow, but we are not dispirited, and do not doubt our final success.

Norfolk and Richmond must be defended at all hazards, and it is high time your forces should be more than doubled. Your city and the Navy-yard are of equal importance with Richmond. Not only is Norfolk and the Navy-yard of inestimable value to us, but the County of Princess Anne is indispensible in this crisis.

The delegation from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk; and I think they are coming. Indeed, you would have thought so, if you had seen, as I did, on Wednesday last, the South Carolina regiment, from Sullivan's Island, 1,300 hundred strong, pass Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer after cheer resound through the forest for "Old Virginia—she must and shall be free!" I conversed with a South Carolina officer on the same trip, who said that Savannah may be surrendered, and Charleston, too, but Richmond never. He said, defend Richmond and Norfolk, cost what it may.

You have noticed in the papers a short account of President Davis' speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. It was the best short speech I ever heard him make. *He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia.*

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF YANKEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 1.

A detachment from Gen. Jackson's army brought down by the Central Railroad yesterday twenty-six prisoners—sixteen Yankees and ten domestic traitors. The latter were a very squalid and miserable, hang-dog looking set of creatures. While they might have served the enemy as spies on the actions of our brave boys, they could hardly, judging from appearances have inflicted any serious damages on the cause of Southern rights by their characters or example. Some of the Yankees were tolerably fair specimens of humanity, but in several of them the brute stuck out so far that it could not be concealed. A number of them were so Teutonic that their jargon could hardly be understood.

The names of the Yankees were James Ginnis, Company F, Third Maryland; Thos. Eckles, Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio; James E. Burns, Company I, Fourteenth Indiana; C. Gaffrey, Company C, First Vermont; J. H. Abell, Company B, First Vermont; Jno. Brown, Company B, First Vermont; C. Van Weber, Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois; James Moore, Company G, First Vermont; Chas. Schleitz, Company F, Fifty-fourth New-York; Edward Haman, Sergeant Company I, Fifty-Eighth New-York; J. Heather, Company K, Fortieth Pennsylvania; W. E. Johnson, Company E, Fifth Connecticut; A. Johnson, Company E, Fifth Connecticut; E. B. Sparks, Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois; W. A. Chapman, Company H, Third Wisconsin.

The following are the names of the citizen prisoners, and the Counties from which they hail: J. Light, M. Beane and Richard Buckley, Frederick; S. M. Morris, H. Powell and S. Collier, Greene; W. Breeden, E. F. Breeau and Beverly Breeau, Rockingham; L. Garing, Page; A. Heflin, Fredericksburgh; James N. Wicoff, Charles B. Guy and Wm. H. Van Wort, Orange; Samuel King, Thomas L. Morrison, John Chatian and Moses Morrison, Spotsylvania.

The sixteen Yankee prisoners were captured on Saturday last by a Confederate Cavalry Company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah River, in Rockingham County. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river, where several were drowned in attempting to recross.

HON. J. M. BOTTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 1.

The conditions on which Hon. John M. Botts was released from his imprisonment in Castle Godwin, by the Court of Inquiry, that examined the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, are: First, that after being permitted to go to his residence in Henrico, he shall, with all convenient speed, prepare to remove to a location further South; and when the same is indicated by him, it must be approved by the War Department of the C. S. Government. It has already been intimated that, had not Mr. Botts, with his characteristic obstinacy, declared himself a neutral in the present war, the Court of Inquiry would have recommended his discharge. Of this we know nothing, but the conditions of his release, as specified above, may be relied on.

THE BATTLE AT SHILOH.

CONDUCT OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP GEN. POLK.

A correspondent of the *Memphis Appeal*, writing from Corinth on the [illegible], says:

"[illegible] correspondence and [illegible] generally [illegible] to have omitted to mention that the veteran General, whose name heads this article, was even in the battle. I think it but just that your readers, and the people generally, should know the manner in which he conducted himself throughout the struggle, which resulted in driving back the hireling invaders of our homes, and murderers of our brave people.

It is well known to every one who was upon the battle-field, that Gen. Polk, together with his Staff, Majors Gardner, Peters, Williamson, Snowden and Richmond, were in the thickest of the fight from beginning to end. Whenever a column of his corps would seem to waver, there this noble old hero would be seen encouraging his men, and leading them forward amid the bursting of shell and the rattling of bullets. It was his gallant corps that charged the enemy almost to the river bank on Sunday evening, and captured Gen. Prentiss and his entire command. During the entire battle I never saw him excited or in the least agitated, and when he would gallop past our regiment, waving his cap and calling us forward to meet the enemy, he seemed to have entire presence of mind and perfect self-control. I think I hazard nothing in saying that no General during this war has displayed more calm, cool courage and gallantry than did Gen. Leonidas Polk upon the occasion in question. Several times he very narrowly escaped being killed, as did also some of his Staff, who lost their horses by shots from the enemy.

The prisoners who were captured on Sunday expressed great *surprise* that Gen. Polk was not killed, as they could personally testify to his having been fired at by several volleys from the enemy. Gen. Polk's entire corps is composed of Tennesseeans, except the Seventh Kentucky, and each one who fought under the gallant leader are loud and enthusiastic in their praises of his gallantry, together with our more immediate commander, the brave and daring Cheatham. *Gen. Polk alone was in favor of going forward on Sunday night to the river, which would have forced the enemy across, or resulted in the capture of their entire army.* Had this course been pursued, there would have been no fight on Monday, and the invaders would have been completely routed, "horse, foot and dragoons."

HOW IT WAS A REBEL VICTORY.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes:

"A popular error is prevalent that the second day of the battle of Shiloh resulted virtually in dimming the great accomplishment of the day before. Never was an allusion so utterly devoid of a decent pretext for its existence. Great as were the achievements of Sunday's fight, the result of Monday's action pales not the least in contrast with the glory of that of the preceding day. Our gallant army had marched from Corinth with but *four days'* rations, signifying a mission *to that extent*—no more. The march, going and returning, it was concluded would occupy three days, leaving one day to the object of surprising a formidable enemy, and of breaking up, by the vigor and unexpected character of our onset, his great plans for consolidating two formidable corps of his army and marching them, by force of their greatly superior numbers, to whatever point he might please. If our military leaders had postponed the attack another day, a conjunction of the forces of Buell and Grant would have been effected, and an army greater than any ever assembled on this continent would have competed with our less numerical force for the honors of the day.

As it was, on Sunday we took the army of Grant by surprise, drove him from his encampments, and completely routing him, forced him to take refuge under the cover of the guns of his iron-clad boats. Our army had then fought twelve hours, and retired to *bivouac*, a great portion of the night exposed to the most merciless rain that ever fell. During the night the junction of Buell's forces, with the remainder of Grant's, was effected, and all of the preparations were made for a recovery of their lost ground of the day before, and for the accomplishment of the object for which the junction was contemplated. *It was not seriously contemplated that we would be able, with our fatigued troops, to expel from our soil so formidable a competitor.*

On the contrary, the original purpose of the expedition, a retirement in order after what we had achieved the day before, was never abandoned, and it was well known on Monday morning that it was intended on that day to be consummated. It would not have done, in their view of the case, to have abruptly retreated, and thus to have wiped out the glory of the previous day's achievement. *Without a reinforcement to the extent even of a single regiment, in our then condition, it would have been folly to have continued in the aggressive.* Therefore, the remainder of our gallant army was drawn up in battle line to await the coming of the big enemy, and give him fight while preparations were being made for our retirement, and to cripple him as much more as we could before temporarily parting with him. He came in overwhelming numbers, everywhere forcing his fresh columns to regain his previous day's losses.

The impetuosity of his onsets but excited the dauntless chivalry of our troops. At times, almost enfiladed by the fire of the enemy, they followed relentless charges with resistless charge until, eventually, he himself, overcome by the tremendous shock of the opposing columns, was glad to abandon the contest of Monday, in which he had promised so much for himself. It may be asked, as it is asked by those who look at the gloomy side of the picture, and are disposed to appreciate Federal and depreciate Confederate triumphs, if that view of Monday's battle be historically correct, why was it not followed up by an onward movement, instead of the retirement of the main portion of our forces?

The superior forces of the enemy gave them the capacity to maintain reserves, which would have been brought into action on Tuesday, while our forces, then present, having been in both days' action, would have been physically incompetent for a third day's endurance. *Besides, an onward movement would have brought us under the fire of the enemy's gunboats, which so artfully placed, in anticipation of any bad result, to prevent us driving his men any further than to refuge under their fire, and to prevent us from intruding upon the safety which the river afforded him.*"

REBEL LOSSES.

From the Memphis Argus, April 26.

Official returns of our losses continue to come in slowly. We are daily making additions to our list:

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
154th Tennessee	25	100	—
Fifteenth Tennessee	20	141	6
Blythe's (Mississippi)	28	178	—
Breckinridge's Brigade	137	667	103
Eleventh Louisiana	25	417	26
Second Tennessee	24	128	31
Fourth Tennessee	31	152	—
Second Tennessee (Con.)	—	142	—
Twentieth Alabama	12	114	—
Twenty-fifth Alabama	15	75	—
Twenty-second Alabama	28	137	6
Forty-seventh Tennessee	5	61	1
First Arkansas	80	204	22
Sixth Tennessee	41	123	—
First Tennessee	2	3	—
Ninth Tennessee	14	113	8
Seventh Kentucky	17	101	—
Twenty-second Tennessee	23	110	—
Thirteenth Tennessee	24	142	—
Sixteenth Alabama	18	104	—
Eleventh Louisiana	5	121	—
First Louisiana	53	197	—
Thirteenth Louisiana	20	28	60
Fifth Tennessee	15	80	—
Fourth Louisiana	9	23	3
Thirteenth Arkansas	26	72	—
Polk's, Stanford's and Bankhead's Batteries	6	45	—
Fifteenth Mississippi	42	173	19
Twentieth Tennessee	12	115	16
Twenty-second Mississippi	18	123	9
Nineteenth Tennessee	16	71	8
Twenty-eighth Tennessee	14	40	8
Forty-fifth Tennessee	11	60	5
First Missouri	29	100	19
Twelfth Tennessee	26	149	13
Thirty-third Tennessee	24	108	17
Forrest's Cavalry	5	22	12
Total	927	4,471	361

FROM CORINTH.

Corinth, Tuesday, April 22.

Dispatches just received here state that Gen. Buckner and Col. Roger Hanson, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gens. Prentiss and McMicken.

The enemy's forces are reported as leaving Fort Pillow and moving up the Tennessee.

The report of Gen. Beauregard of the battle of Shiloh has been completed, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow by a special messenger.

Gen. Beauregard has issued orders for commanding officers to report all cases of distinguished gallantry among our troops, as well as acts of cowardice, that they may be gazetted.

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The Savannah *Republican* states that the prisoners released from Hilton Head and returned to Charleston, represent that frequent communication is kept up between the enemy and the main land. The Savannah papers, they say, are received regularly, and of the latest dates, by the fleet and the garrison on the Tybee. The *Republican* adds:

"After all, we cannot see any particular objection to the enemy's getting our papers. We at least, publish nothing that we are unwilling they should read, while we take occasion to say many things that we would commend to their special and prayerful attention. Upon the whole, we should like to obtain a free circulation of the *Republican* among them, for a season at least; and, if they will stand to their contracts, we would be willing, for the time being, to dispense with our rule of advance payment, and credit them for a short time until they are whipped. We have some special announcements for their ear that might interest if they did not edify them. We would like to hold up a looking-glass for them to see their puritanical physiognomies as they are—to show them the vile iniquity of this war upon people who have never offended them—the moral and political enormity of their attempts to force upon the Southern people, under a free Constitution, a Government which they oppose and despise—the deep-seated, cordial, everlasting hatred we bear towards them and their nation of hypocrites and unprincipled speculators—the abhorrence we have of their barbarities and cruelties practiced upon unoffending Southern women and children, and their eternally disgraceful and cowardly back down at the first distant roar of the British Lion, their equal, thus sinking themselves beneath the contempt of all brave and civilized mankind—our determination to exhaust every ounce of treasure and spill every drop of blood in these Confederate States, before we will submit for one moment to their foul dominion—our unutterable scorn of them, their Government and people, and firm resolution to hate and defy them in victory and defeat now and forever. These and many other wholesome truths we would be glad to ring into their ears, and, if possible, drive into their indurated hearts. Should they succeed, we wish them to know over what manner of people they are destined to rule, when they conquer us, if they ever do. We would like to have, in fine, a complete understanding with the vile tools of our would-be oppressors, and to tell them exactly what we think of them and theirs. It might do no good, and deter them from no act in their infamous programme, yet it would enlighten them concerning their enemies, and prove a satisfaction to us."

GUERILLAS.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The Press in every part of the land is urging the organization of companies to engage in partisan warfare exclusively. As the enemy pushes his columns far into the interior, we must make it cost him so much that he will be deterred from continuing his operations. If he send a provision train from one point to another, he must send a small army to guard it, or lose the larger part. Instead of squads he will have to send brigades for foraging. Not knowing when a troop of cavalry will sweep down upon him, capturing horses and mules and destroying wagons, he will have to keep every point doubly guarded. But it will not do to wait for the enemy to get possession of the country before a few of these companies are organized. It is a fatal delusion to suppose that the unarmed, disorganized population will rise *en masse* and "get behind every tree, and under every bush," to fire upon a column marching upon the highway!

Those who will not risk their precious lives in a well-ordered battle, will be the last to expose themselves in this doubly perilous service. Partisan warfare, especially, requires a cool head, strong arm and brave heart; but all these avail nothing without united and concerted action. But there must be but one head to plan what a hundred hands shall execute. Hence, in giving commissions to captains to raise companies of this kind, it is expressly stipulated that it shall be an independent company, unattached to any battalion or regiment. Important as is this arm of the service, it would not be best to have but few companies independent in their operations. Hence the War Department very judiciously grants but few of these commissions. We have been informed there are but four or five in the Mississippi Valley.

It is complimentary to our city, though but just, that one of these should be held by one of our fellow-citizens. Capt. E. E. Porter undoubtedly is commissioned to raise and muster into service a company of this kind. Our young men, before entering any other arm of the service, should call upon him, learn his views and plan of operations, and what inducement he has to offer any to become attached to his command.

MORE SAVAGES.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.

Our streets were enlivened on yesterday by the arrival of a large company of Cherokee warriors from the mountainous regions of North Carolina. These "children of the forest" have been enlisted in the Confederate service by Major Morgan, Third Tennessee Regiment. The company here already numbers about one hundred and thirty, and we learn that Major Morgan expects to raise a battalion composed partly of these Indians—who we predict will do good service with their unerring rifles under the lead of the gallant Major. This officer, we must say, deserves the highest praise for his indefatigable zeal and energy as displayed in the enlistment of so many valuable recruits from the aboriginal population.

The battalion has gone into camp at Flim Hill and have named their ground "Camp Oc-con-os-to-ta," in honor of the distinguished Cherokee chief of that name, whose remains lie buried on Major Morgan's farm, at Citico, in Monroe County. Other companies of whites and Indians are desired to fill up the battalion to six companies. They will go into immediate active service.—*Knox. Register.*

GEN. GLADDEN.

Army of the Mississippi, Headquarters Second Corps, Corinth, Miss., April 18, 1862.

General Orders No. 22.—I. The General Commanding announces with pain the death of Brig.-Gen. A. H. Gladden, who fell at the head of his brigade on the battle-field of Shiloh. He was a true soldier—courageous but cool in danger, exacting but just in discipline, honest but frank in action, he was all that true men love and admire. To the reputation achieved in the war with Mexico, he has added the imperishable fame of his noble daring on the field of Shiloh. His country mourns him as a hero, his commander as a general, and his soldiers as a father.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.

G. G. Garner, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLOYD AND PILLOW.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has the following in regard to Gens. Floyd and Pillow:

"The enemy has destroyed some forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to Gen. Pillow, at his residence, near Columbia. It is surely enough that he should suffer at the hands of the enemy, without being persecuted by his countrymen and dishonored by his Government. The enemy has also destroyed every cent of a valuable property [illegible] by Gen. Floyd at [illegible] to succeed in the world.

We hope the Government will speedily dispose of the cases of Gen. Floyd and Pillow, and render to these brave and chivalrous commanders full justice. They ask only this, and we feel confident in the wisdom and patriotism of the Executive of the nation. We feel that we may promise all that a good commander of the Confederate forces ought to do for these noble Generals, who fought so bravely.

Let the opinion of Gen. Johnston, expressed to Gov. [illegible], at Corinth, have its influence in restoring to their rank two patriots who have served the country with their great abilities, and, thank Heaven, are still left to fill the vacancies made by the recent glorious battles in the ranks of our eminent commanders."

GEN. McCLELLAN.

From the Petersburgh Express, May 1.

Gen. McClellan, previous to this war, was known to be ever partial to the South, and his father set the son a very good example by naming him in honor of a distinguished citizen of an adjoining State. Hence the appellation of the now much-talked of Gen. George Badger McClellan, after the Hon George E. Badger, of Raleigh, N. C. And this same professed friend of the South in former times is now endeavoring to subjugate her people. He is cutting to pieces the soil of the Peninsular for the purpose of mounting 1,000 seige guns, thus hoping to accomplish, by his much vaunted long-range plan, what his faint heart prevents him from attempting by a more manly course. God grant that he may be most signally discomfitted.

BEN McCULLOCH.

From the Austin (Texas) Gazette, April 12.

The remains of Gen. Ben. McCulloch, the hero of Oak Hills, the pride and boast of the army of the West, were, on Thursday, with all usual pomp and ceremony attending such occasions, laid by the side of Burleson, Hemphill and McLeod. The body lay in state, in Representative Hall, from 4 P. M. on Wednesday until 4 P. M. on Thursday last. At 11 o'clock, after prayer from Rev. Mr. Phillips and Bishop Gregg, Capt. John Henry Brown, who acted as Aid to Gen. McCulloch, in the action in which he lost his life, entertained the large concourse of citizens that crowded the large Representative Hall, with an address, narrating the thrilling incidents of the battle-field, and portraying the military accomplishments, patriotism, heroism, and noble single-heartedness of our gallant Ranger General.

Gen. Henry McCulloch being present, remarked, in a voice tremulous with emotion, whose accents reached the heart and filled the eyes of all present, that his brother had, in his will, commended his soul to his God, and bequeathed his body to his State.

The procession at McCulloch's funeral was a mile long.

YANKEES DROWNED.

We have been informed, says the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, that two cargoes of Yankees were drowned in the Shenandoah River last week. They were a portion of Banks' Division. A batch of from 80 to 100 were attempting to cross on a raft, when they were swept away by the tide, and all of them went down to feed the fishes. Another lot of about 30, as our information runs, attempted the same thing about five miles below the point where they made their first fatal experiment, and they shared the fate of their comrades. We have not heard what their object was, whether they were a marauding party, or the advance of the army, designed to be thrown upon the opposite bank of the river with a view to coöperate in an effort to bridge the stream.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

Commenting upon the burning of the foundery at Aberdeen, Miss., the Petersburgh *Express* says:

"It was published throughout the Confederacy some two months since, that the enemy had hired a band of incendiaries, released convicts, to proceed South and destroy all our founderies, machine-shops, navy-yards, arsenals, powder-magazines, in a word, to apply the torch to everything combustible that contributed to our military strength. From the diabolical character displayed by them in this war, we may be sure our late brethren will compass this aim, if not thwarted by our sleepless vigilance. Let these works be guarded night and day. There are enough of Home Guards or exempts to do this in every locality, and if incendiaries be found, let them hang instanter, without judge or jury."

A COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We understand that Dr. Charles Mackay, the poet, is on a second visit to America. He is now at the North, and is very unpopular there, on account of his Southern proclivities. He will probably visit the South, and we hope he will meet with the reception due to a truthful, high-toned gentleman and distinguished scholar. 'Tis true, he is both an Anti-Slavery man and a socialist, as which of the European literati is not? But in his book of Travels to America he gives a fair and truthful account of the condition of Southern slaves; admires Southern character, and despises New-England character. Besides, in the conclusion of his book, he gives an account of the condition of the laboring classes in Scotland and Ireland, and, unwittingly, shows that they are infinitely worse situated than Southern negro slaves. Let any one carefully read his book, and he will find it (though not so intended,) one of the ablest defences ever written of Southern Slavery, by a European author. Indeed, most of his poetry is socialistic—a sort of wail or lament over the intolerable suffering of the white laboring classes in Europe.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

MARKET PRODUCE.

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 30.

We understand that the impression has gone abroad that the Provost Marshal of this district has established a scale of prices for produce to be sold at. Such is not the fact. The only material alteration that has been made in the market is the abolition of huckstering or forestalling.

The country people who bring their produce to market are allowed to ask their own prices for it, the matter being optional with the purchaser whether he will buy at such price or no.

Our market is but scantily supplied with farm products now, and we would remind the country people that the immense numbers of persons in and around our two cities, at present, affords them a wide field for exertions to supply a large demand at a fair price.

A PROCLAMATION.

Office Provost Marshal, City of Norfolk, March 29, 1862.

On and after the 1st day of April next, all huckstering will be absolutely prohibited within this Military District, and no person will thereafter be allowed, under any pretence, to purchase any articles on their way to the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or within the said District, for the purpose of selling the same again here or elsewhere.

The privilege of selling poultry, eggs, game, fish, oysters, vegetables and fruit will be restricted to those who raise or catch the same, or those in their immediate employment.

Persons violating, or attempting to evade this order, will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

The Clerks of the Markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the police and guards, are hereby instructed to use diligence in discovering and giving information of all violations or evasions of this order.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.

TEXAS PRODUCE.

We learn from the Houston *Telegraph* of the 11th of April, that Texas will have a surplus of not less than three millions of bushels of wheat this year, as well as near ten million bushels of corn, if nothing breaks up the present prospect. The same paper says bacon bids fair next Winter to be abundant at ten cents. *If New-Orleans remains in the hands of the enemy, and the blockade continues, not a dollar's worth of this produce can be sent beyond the limits of Texas.*

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Price Current* says: "In some parts of the parish our planters are suffering for rain, and comparatively little corn has been planted as yet, on account of the unfavorable weather for such a purpose. A good rain at this time would come most opportunely. The cane is coming up finely, and never looked more promising at this season. From all we can learn, much more corn than usual will be planted in this parish this year, and rice will receive considerable attention."

The Caddo *Gazette* says the wheat crop is very promising in that State and Texas, and the prospects for an unusually large crop is very flattering.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The pilot-boat *Chase*, from Nassau, N. P., for this port, says the Charleston *Mercury*, 29th, was chased ashore by the Lincoln fleet, on Saturday last, and grounded on the Raccoon Keys, where she was burned by the officers and crew, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. She had on board a cargo of salt, &c. The officers and men have arrived here.

At Kingston, says the Wilmington *Journal*, an engine belonging to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was discovered, about 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, fired up, a fresh supply of wood and water having been laid in, and an extraordinary heat of steam on, ready for starting. The object is apparent and the lesson important.

A night or two ago, says the Wilmington *Journal*, a gang of seventeen negroes were overhauled and captured by our scouts below Trenton. They were asking their way over the lines. On being halted they broke and ran, but were brought up standing by a few rounds of buckshot. Lieut. Nethercutt is doing good service in that section.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* says: "Passengers by the Orange train, last night, report that a skirmish took place between a company of Yankee infantry and a Confederate cavalry company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah River, in Rockingham County, on Saturday evening last, in which thirteen Yankees were captured and several killed and wounded. They also report that the Yankees were pursued by our cavalry to the river, and several of them drowned in attempting to recross."

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of April 22 and 25, has these items:

The Federal forces still hold Huntsville. They do not seem to have been very lenient toward the people. All the cotton had been seized, a number of private dwellings had been burned, and a number of slaves forced to leave their masters and obtain quarters in the Federal lines. Other outrages are reported near Florence. Last week a squad of cavalry came within a short distance of Florence and arrested from twenty to sixty citizens, among them John W. Cannon, who lately got up a volunteer company and was elected captain. Two days before, our cavalry arrested eleven of the enemy.

Col. Marcus J. Wright is in our city. He is well and is cordially greeted by his friends. He fought bravely at the battle of Shiloh, and won for himself golden opinions, both from his soldiers and superior officers. We hear the best accounts of Col. Wright's gallantry and bearing, as, indeed, of all of our officers and soldiers at that great battle.

Gen. W. Y. Slack's history and death is excluded for the want of space. Wounded at Elk Horn on the 7th, and died March 20, 1862. He died a soldier, patriot and Christian.

The Stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were to hold a meeting on the 14th, "to consider the propriety of accepting the law passed by the last Legislature of Mississippi, authorizing said Company to issue $25,000 of notes for circulation, of the denominations of $5 and under."

Col. Joseph Kelley, Lieut.-Col. O'Hare, and Major L. A. Wright, advertise that they "are authorized by proper authority to organize one regiment of infantry composed of Missourians, for twelve months' service, to be ready for the next fight, and expected to be attached to the command of our gallant leader, Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price."

The *Avalanche* says: "Day before yesterday, (Monday, the 21st,) the Federals on the Mississippi River, above Fort Pillow, became anxious to furnish their friends on this side of the river with a 13-inch mortar and a large field piece. To carry out their wishes, and for other purposes best known to themselves, they built a large raft and put the guns upon it, and moved it with sixteen men. It was then worked across the river, and while floating down the east bank was captured by our pickets. The raft, the mortar and the gun, with the ammunition, will doubtless do good service for the independence of the Confederacy hereafter."

Negro property seems not to have depreciated much in Texas, as appears by the following: "At an estate sale of negroes in Belleville, Texas, on Tuesday last, five negroes (not all likely) sold for the round sum of $7,040, as follows: One boy about [illegible] (not likely) brought $1,520; one boy about 12 (likely) brought $1,510; one woman about 40 (and crippled) brought $700; one man about [illegible] brought [illegible], and one man about 24 (likely) brought $2,105."

The proposition to build a gunboat like the *Merrimac* for the defence of Galveston was favorably received in Texas. The women were handing over their pin-money, and owners of slaves were offering any number of hands that might be needed for the work. The Galveston *News* says of the probabilities: "Whether we have the means to build iron-clad steamers in this State may be somewhat doubtful; but if railroad iron can be made to answer, we have the means. At all events, we have the means to construct substantial gunboats, and we have already stated that our Governor has the power, and will use it, to give the aid of the State toward two or three gunboats. We have all the necessary skill and materials at hand. We have also several very strong hulls of boats and good engines, and within sixty days two or three good gunboats, with proper energy, might be in readiness."

Gov. Wise had threatened, if Jeff. Davis didn't treat him better, *to resume editorial control of the Richmond Enquirer, and turn its batteries against His Rebel Excellency.* This, says the Charleston *Mercury*, would leave Davis without an organ or an advocate in the Richmond Press.

The Confederate Congress, in authorizing the departments to employ more clerks, stipulated that they should be persons incapable of military duty.

Major Rosser has been appointed to the command of Memphis.

A bill is before the Confederate Congress authorizing the issue of five millions of dollars in change notes—that is, one and two dollar notes. This bill has already passed the Senate. Aside from the demand for these notes by the business operations of the country, the measure is expected to do the country good service in keeping buoyant Confederate notes of a larger denomination.

The Charleston *Courier* of April 14 says: It is currently reported that a Tennessee cattle dealer, who was lately in our market to sell some beeves, found it impossible to get more than 15 cents per pound net for his cattle. If this is correct, it would certainly look like somebody was making money out of the public, with good beef at 40 cents per pound.

By order of Gen. Kirby Smith, a wholesale liquor seizure was made in Jonesboro', Tenn., a few days since.

From Kentucky.

RECEPTION OF COL. W. E. WOODRUFF—HIS EXPERIENCES—TREASON STALKING ABROAD UNPUNISHED AND UNRESTRICTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, April [illegible], 1862.

On behalf of his native city, Mr. Wolfe, last evening, presented to Col. Woodruff [illegible] Col. Woodruff was one of the first defenders of Kentucky, at a time when so many hesitated and qualified; one of the first to denounce and defy the base-hearted and infamous Buckner, when Kentucky had been cheated into the passage of an act organizing his "State Guard." Mr. Wolfe closed thus: "The right will triumph. The Constitution will be upheld. The flag of the Union will be borne aloft in triumph everywhere, by gallant and patriotic hands like your own. Col. Woodruff, accept this sword as a testimonial from Louisville to your devotion to your country; wear it—use it; swear with your country to live—for your country to die."

Col. Woodruff, in the presence of a vast multitude, vowed he never would dishonor that sword, and he would endeavor to do his whole duty on the field, to the United States, and to his native State and city. He would fight for the preservation of the Union, and for the retributive punishment of its enemies. He was captured while under orders and in the line of military duty, and he charged the capture upon his commanding officer. He, De Villiers, Neff, Hurd and Austin were treated worse than wild beasts in Virginia and South Carolina. They were thrust and crammed into worse than hog-pens and slaughter-houses, suffocated, cowered and reeking with filth and vermin, stirred up like wild animals for the amusement of the male and female spectators, mocked, jeered, hissed, hooted and howled at, fed on coarse beef, hard bread and dirty water served in tubs and buckets, deprived of every comfort and convenience, treated in every respect worse than dogs by the imps and demons of secession. The Union wounded died from murderous neglect; worms were allowed to fester, feast and fatten in their undressed wounds, and they and the dead Union prisoners were buried like dogs in nigger graveyards. The Colonel branded all the keepers and guards of the prisons in Richmond, Charleston and Columbia, (with one exception,) as unmitigated scoundrels and villains, most barbarous and heathenish. He cited, as samples, Gens. Winder and Ripley, Lieuts. Todd and Withers. The only gentleman he met, was the keeper of the Columbia Prison, and he was removed and arrested as soon as his humanity to the Lincoln Yankees was found out. Corcoran, Wilcox, Neff, Potter, he and others were each confined alone in felons' cells at Charleston, and daily threatened with execution on the gibbet. They heard the roar of our cannon at Port Royal, and fancied the day of their deliverance was at hand. There were not 3,000 troops in Charleston or Savannah on the fall of Port Royal, and both cities, in his opinion, could have then been occupied by our forces without firing a shot. When the conflagration threatened the Charleston Jail, the turnkeys locked all the avenues to the cells in which he and his fellow-sufferers were immured, and they would have been burnt up with the jail had it caught fire. He and all his fellow-prisoners often defied their persecutors and insulters to their faces, dared them to carry out their threats of hanging, told them they would accept no release reflecting upon the honor of the United States or their own honor, or binding them not to fight again against "the South;" that, if ever released, they would buckle on their swords, and fight again under the old flag. He said in conclusion: "That old flag has waved over me in Mexico—it has waved over me as my flag since my birth—with God's help it shall wave over me till I die."

Treason still stalks abroad and spreads itself in our midst. Col. Dent is called on to be more vigilant, detective and unsparing, to do his whole duty without fear, favor or affection. He has done much, but he can do a great deal more in the way of arresting, bailing under heavy bonds, fining, confining, and punishing in various other ways, returning and resident rebels and traitors, who have no notion of repenting, and who, if they dared, would hang, murder, rob, assassinate, or poison, every one of us Unionists. Their open and secret aid and comfort of the rebellion must be cut short. The laws of Kentucky must not be dead letters; they must and will be enforced.

PONTIAC.

CHARGE OF BURNING A POST-OFFICE.—Ezra H. Smith, Abram M. Haisey and Nelson Evans were examined on Friday before United States Commissioner [illegible], on a charge of burning the Post-office at New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., on the 5th of March last. The Post-office was kept in a store which was burned, as is supposed, for the purpose of getting the insurance on the goods. The evidence against Haisey and Evans was deemed by the Commissioner sufficiently strong to warrant their commitment, which was accordingly done in default of bail. Smith was discharged.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. S. R. CURTIS.

GENERAL: The brief telegraphic report, which I forwarded [illegible] was confined to [illegible] the general outline of the battle of Pea Ridge, and with the reports of my Commanders of Divisions, I now submit a more general detail.

My pursuit of Gen. PRICE brought me to Fayetteville, Ark. The entire Winter campaign, from the [illegible] to this time, including the march from Rolla to the Boston Mountains, 240 miles, was attended with continual exhibitions of toil, privations, and [illegible] gallantry, some of which I have telegraphed to headquarters, and may hereafter deserve more full development.

After reaching Arkansas, the forces of Gen. PRICE were rapidly reinforced by regiments which had been organized in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. I therefore expected these combined forces would [illegible] to give us battle, and in conformity with the orders of the General of the 22d of February, I selected Sugar Creek as the strongest of several strong [illegible] taken from the enemy, to make a stand against [illegible].

I reported my force to you on the 18th February, when Col. DAVIS' division had joined me, with 12,095 men and 50 pieces of artillery, including 4 mountain howitzers. My long line of communications required garrisons at Marshfield, Springfield, Cassville and Keitsville, besides a constant moving force to guard [illegible] than 10,500 cavalry and infantry, with 49 pieces of artillery, including the mountain howitzer, one piece having been sent out into Missouri, and thus prevented from joining us in the battle.

The scarcity of forage and other supplies made it necessary for me to spread out my troops over considerable country, always trying to keep it within supporting distance, convenient to rally on the position selected for battle. On the 5th of March this force was located as follows:

The First and Second Divisions, under Generals SIGEL and ASBOTH, were four miles southwest of Bentonville, at Cooper's Farm, under general orders to move round to Sugar Creek, about fourteen miles east.

The Third Division, under Col. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Acting Brigadier-General, had moved and taken position at Sugar Creek, under orders to make some preparatory arrangements and examinations for a stand against the enemy.

The Fourth Division was at Cross Hollows, under command of Col. E. A. CARR, acting Brigadier-General. My own headquarters were also at this place, within about twelve miles from Sugar Creek, on the main telegraph road from Springfield to Fayetteville.

Large detachments had been sent out from those several camps for forage and information—one from Cross Hollows to Huntsville, under command of Col. VANDEVER, and three from Cooper's Farm to Maysville and Pineville. One of these, under Major CONRAD, with a piece of artillery and 250 men, did not return till after the battle. All the others came in [illegible], and joined in the engagement.

The enemy had taken position in the Boston Mountains, a high range that divides the waters of the White River and Arkansas. Gen. PRICE had rallied the forces that had fought at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, augmented by his exertions to recruit in Missouri during the Winter. On his arrival from Springfield in Arkansas, he reported to Gov. RECTOR that between four and five thousand of these had joined the Confederate service previous to leaving Springfield. The circulation of all manner of extravagant falsehoods on his way induced the whole country to leave their homes; and for fear we would kill them, thousands joined his ranks. Gen. MCCULLOCH brought at least eleven regiments to the field, and Gen. PIKE five. Besides these regularly organized Confederate troops which Gen. PRICE met in Arkansas, there were many companies and regiments of Arkansas volunteers, most of the country people being required to take up arms. From this data, and the general opinion of the country, I estimated the force of the enemy to have been at least 30 to 40,000. This was the force in and near Boston Mountains, rallying to drive us from Arkansas and Missouri.

The two armies thus constituted and located, were within hearing of each other's cannon, about thirty miles apart. I submit an accompanying map, showing some of the topographical features of the country on the roads which we traversed. Our troops were weary and somewhat exhausted in their long, forced marches and frequent conflicts. Our cavalry had especially suffered, in the breaking down and loss of horses. But our troops were generally well armed, drilled, and anxious to encounter the enemy at any reasonable hazard. They were all intelligent, ardent, flushed with our repeated successes in many encounters on our way, and all conscious of the righteousness of their country's cause.

The arrival of Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, on the 2d of March, in the camp of the enemy, was the occasion of great rejoicing, and the firing of forty guns. The rebel force was harangued by their chiefs with boastful and passionate appeals, assuring them of their superior numbers and the certainty of an easy victory. Dispatches were published, falsely announcing a great battle at Columbus, Ky., in which we had lost three gunboats and twenty thousand men; and thus the rebel hordes were assembled—the occasion was now open to drive the invaders from the soil of Arkansas, and give a final and successful blow for a Southern Confederacy.

The 5th of March was cold and blustering. The snow fell so as to cover the ground. No immediate attack was apprehended, and I was engaged writing. About 2 o'clock, P. M., scouts and fugitive citizens came, informing me of the rapid approach of the enemy to give battle. His cavalry would be at Elm Springs, some twelve miles distant, that night and his artillery had already passed Fayetteville. Satisfied of the truth of the report, I immediately sent couriers to Gen. SIGEL and Col. VANDEVER, and ordered them to move immediately to Sugar Creek, where I also ordered Col. CARR to move with his division.

I also sent you a dispatch which may have been lost with other mail matter, which I have since learned was captured by the enemy. I told you I would give them the best reception possible. All my messengers were successful in delivering their orders. Col. CARR's division moved about 6 P. M. Col. VANDEVER had intelligence of the movement of the enemy before my messenger reached him, and made immediate change in his march, so that with great exertion he arrived on the 6th. Gen. SIGEL deferred his march from Cooper's farm till 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, and at Bentonville tarried himself, with a regiment and battery, till he was attacked about 9 A. M.

I arrived at Sugar Creek at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 6th, and immediately detailed parties for early morning work in felling timber to obstruct certain roads to prevent the enemy having too many approaches, and to erect field works to increase the strength of my forces. Col. DAVIS and Col. CARR, early in the day, took their positions on the high projecting hills commanding the valley of the creek, leaving the right of the line to be occupied by the First and Second Divisions, which were anxiously expected. The valley of the creek is low, and from a quarter to a half-mile wide. The hills are high on both sides, and the main road from Fayetteville, by Cross Hollows to Keitsville, intercepts the valley nearly at right angles. The road from Fayetteville by Bentonville to Keitsville, is quite a detour; but it also comes up the Sugar Creek Valley; a branch, however, takes off, and runs nearly parallel to the main or telegraph road, some three miles from it. The Sugar Creek Valley, therefore, intercepts all these roads.

The Third and Fourth Divisions had, before noon of the 6th, deployed their lines, cut down a great number of trees which thoroughly blockaded the roads on the left. Later in the day I directed some of the same work to be done on the right. This work was in charge of Col. DODGE, who felled trees on the road which run parallel to the main road, to which I have before referred. This proved of great advantage, as it detained the enemy some two hours in their flank movement. Breastworks of considerable length were erected by the troops on the headlands of Sugar Creek, as if by magic, and a battery near the road-crossing was completely shielded by an extensive earthwork erected under the direction of Col. DAVIS, by a pioneer company commanded by Capt. SNYDER.

About 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. ASBOTH and Col. OSTERHAUS, reported the arrival of the *First* and *Second* Divisions. This good news was followed immediately by another report that Gen. SIGEL, who had remained behind with a detachment, had been attacked near Bentonville, and was quite surrounded by the enemy's advance forces. I immediately directed some of the troops to return to his relief. In the meantime, he had advanced with his gallant little band, fighting its way within three or four miles of our main forces. The two divisions turned back in double quick, and a large cavalry force also started, all being anxious to join in a rescue of their comrades in peril.

Part of the First Division, under Col. OSTERHAUS, soon met the retreating detachment, and immediately opened with artillery and infantry, which checked the further advance, and terminated the action for the day. In the retreat and final repulse, which occupied several hours, our loss was some twenty-five killed and wounded.

The enemy must have suffered more, as our artillery had telling effect along the road, and the rebel graves in considerable numbers bear witness of the enemy's loss.

The firing having ceased, I sent back other troops that had joined the movement, and designated the positions on the right, which were promptly occupied by the First and Second Divisions.

Our men rested on their arms, confident of hard work before them on the coming day. The accompanying map of the battle-ground will fully illustrate the positions then and subsequently assumed.

On my front was the deep, broad valley of Sugar Creek, forming the probable approaches of the enemy—our troops, extending for miles, and generally occupying the summits of head lands on Sugar Creek. In my rear was a broken plateau called "Pea Ridge," and still further in our rear the deep valley of Big Sugar Creek, at "Cross Timbers." My own headquarters and those of Gens. SIGEL, ASBOTH and other commanders of Divisions, were near "Pratt's House." The lines A, B and C show the different fronts assumed during the progress of the battle.

The approach by Bentonville brought the enemy to my extreme right, and during the night of the 5th and 6th he began a movement round my flank by the road above mentioned, which crosses "Pea Ridge" some three miles Northwest of the main telegraph road. I ascertained in the morning this flank movement of the enemy, which I perceived was to attack my right flank and rear. I therefore called my Commanders of Divisions together at Gen. ASBOTH's tent, and directed a change of front to the rear, so as to face the roads upon which the enemy was still moving. At the same time directing the organization of a detachment of cavalry and light artillery, supported by infantry, to open the battle by an attack from my new centre on the reinforcements of the enemy before he could fully form. I assigned Col. OSTERHAUS to lead this central column—an officer who displayed great skill, energy and gallantry each day of the battle.

The change of front thus directed reversed the order of the troops, placing the First and Second Divisions on the left, their left still resting on Sugar Creek; OSTERHAUS and the Third Division in the centre, and the Fourth Division became the extreme right. While I was explaining the proposed movement to commanders, and Col. OSTERHAUS was beginning to rally and move forward his attacking column, a messenger brought me intelligence that my pickets, commanded by Major WESTON of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, had been attacked by infantry. This was at Elkhorn Tavern, where the new right was to rest. Col. CARR being present, he was ordered to move into position and support the Major as soon as possible.

This was the commencement of the second day's fight. It was about 10½ o'clock, and the officers separated, to direct their respective commands. The fire increased rapidly on the right, and very soon opened in the centre. After visiting the right, where I perceived the enemy was making a vigorous attack, and finding Col. CARR under a brisk fire of shot and shell, coolly locating and directing the deployment, I returned to my central position, near PRATT's house, and sent orders to Col. DAVIS to move near to Col. CARR, to support him. In the meantime Col. OSTERHAUS had attacked the enemy and divided his forces, but he was soon pressed with greatly superior numbers, that drove back our cavalry and took our flying battery, which had advanced with it. The Colonel, however, was well supported by his infantry, and soon checked a movement that threatened to intercept the deployment of other forces. I considered the affair so important I changed my order to Col. DAVIS, and directed him to move to the support of the centre, which was his proper place according to my order for the change of front. My new line was thus formed under the enemy's fire, the troops generally moving in good order and gallant bearing.

Thus formed the line was not continuous, but extended entirely across Pea Ridge, the divisions in numerical order, from left to right, Col. OSTERHAUS remaining in command of a detachment, and operating with Col. DAVIS in resisting MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH, who commanded the enemy's forces in the centre. I did not err in sending Col. DAVIS to this point, although Col. CARR on the right needed reinforcements. The battle raged in the centre with terrible fury. Col. DAVIS held the position against fearful numbers, and our brave troops nobly stood or charged in steady lines. The fate of the battle depended on success against the flank movement of the enemy, and here near Leetown was the place to break it down. The fall of Gens. MCCULLOCH, MCINTOSH and other officers of the enemy, who fell early in the day, aided us in our final success at this most critical point; and the steady courage of officers and men in our lines chilled and broke down the hordes of Indian cavalry and infantry that were arrayed against us. While the battle thus raged in the centre, the right wing was sorely pressed, and the dead and wounded were scattered over the field. Col. CARR sent for reinforcements, and I sent him a few cavalry and my body guard, with the little mountain howitzers, under Maj. BOWEN. These did good service at a most critical period. I urged Col. CARR to stand firm, that more forces could be expected soon. Subsequently Col. CARR sent me word that he could not hold his position much longer. I could then only reply by sending him the order to "persevere." He did "persevere," and the sad havoc in the Ninth and Fourth Iowa, and PHELPS' Missouri and Maj. WESTON's Twenty-fourth Missouri, and all the troops in that division, will show how earnest and continuous was their perseverance. Seeing no signs of approaching foes by the telegraph road, I sent him three pieces of artillery and a battalion of infantry, of Col. BENTON's command, (part of the third division,) which had been located at Sugar Creek to guard the approaches. Each small accession to the Fourth Division seemed to compensate an overpowering force. As to the left, I was repeatedly informed it stood safe and firm although threatened by the foe. About 2 P. M., my aid, Capt. ADAMS, who had communicated with that wing, informed me that he had just seen *Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH on Sugar Creek, and there* was still no attack in that quarter, and no appearance of an enemy. About this time the enemy's forces melted away in the brushy centre, and the fire gradually ceased. Believing the left and centre were no longer menaced, and the enemy was concentrating on the right, I again sent word to Col. CARR that he would soon be reinforced. I had now resolved to bring up the left and centre to meet the gathering hordes near Elkhorn Tavern. To inform myself of the condition of the extreme left, I went in person to that point. On my way I ordered forward the remainder of Col. BENTON's command, three pieces and a battalion, which had remained guarding the crossing of the main telegraph road.

I found Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH with the troops on the hill near the extreme left, where all was quiet, and the men, not having been under fire, fresh and anxious to participate in the fight. It was now safe to make a new change of front so as to face Sugar Creek. I therefore ordered this force forward. Gen. ASBOTH moved by the direct road to Elkhorn Tavern, and Gen. SIGEL went by Leetown to reinforce DAVIS, if need be, but to press on to reinforce CARR if not needed in the centre. Both Generals moved promptly. I accompanied Gen. ASBOTH, collecting and moving forward some straggling commands that I found by the way. It must have been near 5 o'clock when I brought the force to the aid of Col. CARR. He had received three or four shots—one a severe wound in the arm. Many of his field officers had fallen, and the dead and wounded had greatly reduced his force. He had been slowly forced back near half a mile, and had been seven hours under constant fire. His troops were still fiercely contesting every inch of ground. As I came up, the Fourth Iowa was falling back for cartridges, in line, dressing on their colors in perfect order. Supposing, with my reinforcements I could easily recover my lost ground, I ordered the regiment to face about. Col. DODGE came up, explaining the want of cartridges, but informed of my purpose, I ordered a bayonet charge; and they moved again with steady nerve, to their former position, where the gallant Ninth was ready to support them. These two regiments won imperishable honors.

Gen. ASBOTH had planted his artillery in the road and opened a tremendous fire on the enemy at short range. The Second Missouri Infantry also deployed, and earnestly engaged the enemy. About this time the shades of night began to gather around us, but the fire on both sides seemed to grow fiercer and more deadly. One of my body guard fell dead; my Orderly received a shot, and Gen. ASBOTH was severely wounded in the arm. A messenger came from Gen. SIGEL, saying he was close on the left, and would soon open fire. The battery of Gen. ASBOTH ran out of ammunition, and fell back. This caused another battery, that I had located on the other side of the road, to follow—this latter fearing a want of support. The infantry, however, stood firm, or fell back in good order, and the batteries were soon restored, but the caissons got quite out of reach. The artillery firing was renewed, however, and kept up till dark, the enemy firing the last shot, for I could not find another cartridge to give them a final round; even the little howitzers responded "No cartridges." The enemy ceased firing, and I hurried men after the caissons and more ammunition; meantime I arranged the infantry in the edge of the timber, with fields in front, where they lay on their arms, and held the position for the night. I directed a detail from each company to bring water and provisions, and thus, without a murmur, these weary soldiers lay, and many of them slept within a few yards of the foe, with their dead and wounded comrades scattered around them. Darkness, silence and fatigue soon secured for the weary broken slumbers and gloomy repose. The day had closed on some reverses on the right, but the left had been unassailed, and the centre had driven the foe from the field.

My only anxiety for the fate of the next day was the new front which it was necessary to form by my weary troops. I directed Col. DAVIS to withdraw all the remainder of his reserve from the centre, and move forward so as to occupy the ground on CARR's immediate left. Although his troops had been fighting hard most of the day, and displayed great energy and courage, at 12 o'clock at night they commenced their movement to the new position on the battle-field, and they too soon rested on their arms.

Nothing further had been heard from Gen. SIGEL's command after the message at dark that he was on or near the left. His detour carried him around a brushy portion of the battle-field that could not be explored in the night. About 2 o'clock he reported at my headquarters with his troops, who, he said, were going to their former camps for provisions. The distance to his camp, some two miles further, was so great that I apprehended tardiness in the morning, and urged the General to rest the troops where they then were, at my headquarters, and send for provisions, as the other troops were doing. This was readily concurred in, and these troops bivouacked also for the night. The arrangement thus completed to bring all four of my divisions to face a position which had been held in check all the previous day by one, I rested, certain of the final success on the coming day.

The sun rose above the horizon before our troops were all in position, and yet the enemy had not renewed the attack. I was hardly ready to open fire on him, as the First and Second Divisions had not yet moved into position. Our troops that night rested on their arms in the face of the enemy. Seeing him in motion I could not brook delay, and the centre under Col. DAVIS opened fire. The enemy replied with terrible energy from new batteries and lines which had been prepared for us during the night. To avoid raking batteries, the right wing fell back in good order, but kept up a continuous fire from the new position immediately taken. The First and Second Division soon got under way, and moved with great celerity to their position on the left. This completed the formation of the line of battle. It was directly to the rear of the first, and was quite continuous, much of it on open ground. We then had our foe before us where we well knew the ground. The broken defiles occupied by him would not admit of easy evolutions to repel such as could be made by us on the open plain. Victory was inevitable. As soon as the left wing extended so as to command the mountain, and rest safely upon it, I ordered the right wing to move forward so as to take position where I placed it the night previous. I repaired myself to the extreme right, and found an elevated position considerably in advance, which commanded the enemy's centre and left. Here I located the Dubuque Battery, and directed the right wing to move its right forward so as to support it, and give directions to the advance of the entire right wing. Capt. HAYDEN soon opened a fire which proved most galling to the foe, and a marker for our line to move upon. Returning to the centre, I directed the First Iowa Battery, under Capt. DAVID, to take position in an open field, where he could also direct a fire on the central point of the enemy. Meantime, the powerful battery of Capt. WELFLEY, and many more, were bearing on the cliff, pouring heavy balls through the timber near the centre, splintering great trees, and scattering death and destruction with tremendous fury.

At one time a battery was opened in front of HAYDEN's Battery, on the extreme right, so near I could not tell whether it was the enemy or an advance of HAYDEN's, but riding nearer, I soon perceived its true character, and directed the First Iowa and the Peoria Battery, Capt. DAVIDSON, to cross fire on it, which soon drove it back to the common hiding-place, the deep ravines of Cross Timber Hollow. While the artillery was thus taking position and advancing upon the enemy, the infantry moved steadily forward. The left wing advancing rapidly, soon began to ascend the mountain cliff, from which the artillery had driven most of the rebel force. The upward movement of the gallant Thirty-sixth Illinois, with its dark-blue line of men and its gleaming bayonets, steadily rose from base to summit, when it dashed forward into the forest, driving and scattering the rebels from these commanding heights. The Twelfth Missouri, far in advance of others, rushed into the enemy's lines, bearing off a flag and two pieces of artillery. Everywhere our line moved forward, and the foe as gradually withdrew.

The roar of cannon and small arms was continuous, and no force could then withstand the converging line and concentrated cross-fire of our gallant troops. Our guns continued some time after the rebel fire ceased, and the rebels had gone down into the deep caverns through which they had begun their precipitate flight. Finally, our firing ceased. The enemy suddenly vanished. I following down the main road which enters a deep cañon, I saw some straggling teams and men running in great trepidation through the gorges of the mountains. I directed a battery to move forward which threw a few shots at them, followed by a pursuit of cavalry, comprised of the Benton Hussars and my escort from BOWEN's battalion, which were all the cavalry convenient at the time. Gen. SIGEL also followed in this pursuit toward Keitsville, while I returned, trying to check a movement which led my forces north, where I was confident a frightened foe was not likely to go. I soon found the rebel forces had divided and gone in every direction, but it was several hours before I learned that the main force, after entering the cañon, had turned short to the right, following ravines which led into the Huntsville road in a due south direction.

Gen. SIGEL followed some miles north toward Keitsville, firing on the retreating force that ran away. Col. BUSSEY, with cavalry and the little howitzers, followed beyond Bentonville.

I camped on the field and made provision for burying the dead and care of the wounded. The loss in the several divisions was as follows:

Commanded by	Com. Off. Killed	Com. Off. Wounded	Com. Off. Missing	Priv. Killed	Priv. Wounded	Priv. Missing	Total
First Division, Gen. Sigel		4	2	11	60	38	144
Second Division, Gen. Ashboth	3	3		17	60	36	119
Third Division, Col. Davis	4	18		42	266	9	339
Fourth Division, Col. Carr	6	22	2	93	461	78	701
Third Iowa Cav., Col. Bussey		1		24	18	9	52
Bowen's Battery, Maj. Bowen		1		1	3	2	6
							1,351

This sad reckoning shows where the long-continued fire was borne, and where the public sympathy should be most directed. The loss of the enemy was much greater, but their scattered battalions can never furnish a correct report of their killed and wounded.

The reports of division, and other officers of my command, are all submitted with such details as were seen or understood by local commanders. They give interesting incidents and notice many deserving heroes.

I mentioned in my telegraphic report of the 9th of March, with high commendations, and I now repeat the names who have done distinguished service. There are my commanders of divisions, Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH, Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, and Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. CARR. They commanded the four divisions.

I also present commanders of brigades—Cols. Dodge, Osterhaus, Vandever, White, Schaffer, Pattison and *Greusel. The three first named I especially* commend.

I also renew the just thanks due to my Staff Officers, Capt. T. I. MCKENNY, A. A. Adjt.-General; Capt. W. H. STARK, Capt. JOHN ALLEN [illegible], Lieut. J. M. ADAMS, and Lieut. SEILS, all Acting Aids. Also, A. HOFFMANN, my only engineer. To these I must now add Maj. BOWEN, who commanded my body-guard, and, with the mountain howitzers, did gallant service in every battle-field in the pursuit, and especially at Pea Ridge. Capt. STEVENS, Lieut. MATTHEWS and Lieut. CRAMPTON, of this battalion, also deserve honorable mention. Maj. WESTON, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, Provost-Marshal, in camp and in battle did gallant service. Lieut. DAVID, Ordnance-Officer on my Staff, took charge of the First Iowa battery, after Capt. JONES was wounded, and did signal service. I must also thank my commanders of posts, who supported my line of operation, and deserve like consideration, as their duties were more arduous—Col. Boyd, at Rolla, Col. Wains, at Lebanon, Col. Mills, at Springfield, and Lieut.-Col. Holland, at Cassville.

To do justice to all, I would spread before you the most of the rolls of this army, for I can bear testimony to the almost universal good conduct of officers and men who have shared with me the long march, the many conflicts by the way, and final struggle with the combined forces of PRICE, MCCULLOCH, MCINTOSH and PIKE, under Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, at the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, CROSS TIMBERS, Ark., March 1, 1862.
Capt. N. H. MCLEAN, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. F. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS, CAMP PEA RIDGE, Ark., March 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to lay before you the following reports in regard to the actions of the First and Second Divisions from the 5th to the 8th day of the month:

EXPEDITION TO PINEVILLE ON THE 5TH OF MARCH.

On the evening of the 4th the main body of the two divisions was encamped near McKisick's Farm, 3½ miles southward of Bentonville, and one mile from the fork of the roads leading west to Maysville and northeast to Pineville. The Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and one company of cavalry were stationed at Osage Mills, (otherwise called Smith's Mills,) 5½ miles southeast of McKisick's Farm, whilst our pickets guarded all the other avenues to the camp. For the purpose of reconnoitering the country toward the Indian Territory, and to detain the rebels of Southwest Missouri from following PRICE's army by the State line road, Major CONRAD, with five select [illegible] ordered to proceed on the first day to Lindsey's Prairie, where he arrived in the evening, 18 miles southwest of McKisick's Farm, on the second (the 5th) to Maysville, and to return on the third day to our own camp.

[illegible] was our position on the evening of the 4th, when I received orders from you to send a detachment of cavalry to Pineville, where there were said [illegible] of McDonald County. I directed Major MEZAROS, with eighty men, to march at 10 o'clock P. M., on the northwestern road to Pineville, whilst Capt. V. RIEDMANSEGG was sent to Major CONRAD, at Maysville, to lead his sixty men of cavalry, with one piece of artillery and twenty infantry, at 10 o'clock in the night, from Maysville to Rutledge and Pineville, and to act in concert with Major MEZAROS. A Home Guard company, stationed between Pineville and Keitsville, was ordered to occupy at night the roads leading to Neosho and Kent, and thereby prevent the secesh from escaping in that direction. Major MEZAROS and Capt. V. RIEDMANSEGG should approach the town from the east, southeast and southwest. It was understood that these detachments should attack the town simultaneously at 5 o'clock in the morning. Just a few minutes before 10 o'clock in the morning, when MEZAROS was prepared to leave the camp, I received news from Col. SCHAEFER, at Osage Mills, that his pickets posted in the direction of Elm Spring were fired upon by the enemy. This, in addition to your own dispatches, reporting the enemy's force at Fayetteville, and a strong party of cavalry advancing toward Middletown, and besides this, your order to march to Sugar Creek, made me at once aware of the dangerous position of my command. I therefore ordered Col. SCHAEFER to break up his camp immediately, to send the cavalry company to Osage Springs to cover his right flank, and to march with his regiment to Bentonville, leaving Osage Springs to the right, and McKisick's farm to the left. All other troops I ordered to be prepared to march at 2 o'clock in the morning. In regard to the expedition to Pineville, it was too late to countermand the movement under Capt. VON RIEDMANSEGG, but to return to Sugar Creek as quickly as possible without ruining his horses, so that they could be of some use in the ensuing battle. Major CONRAD was made aware of our situation, and instructed to join us at Sugar Creek by some circuitous road leading northeast. The result of the expedition was not very great, but satisfactory. The attack was made according to the instructions given, and at the present time, but only one Captain, one Lieutenant, and fifteen men of PRICE's army, were found in the town and made prisoners; the others had left some days previous. The commands of Major MEZAROS and Capt. RIEDMANSEGG arrived safely on the 6th, in our camp at Sugar Creek, bringing with them their prisoners. Unfortunately they had to leave behind and to destroy a printing press and types taken at Pineville, as the roads they took were too bad to bring this important material along. Major CONRAD, with his detachment, found his way to Keitsville and Cassville, which place he left on the 9th, and arrived at the former place with Col. WRIGHT, some time after I had opened the road to Cassville in the pursuit of PRICE's force, which retired from Keitsville to Berryville.

II.

RETREAT FROM M'KISICK'S FARM BY BENTONVILLE, TO CAMP HALLECK, ON SUGAR CREEK.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the troops encamped at McKisick's farm, moved forward toward Bentonville in the following order:

Advance Guard under ASBOTH—One company of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, (Fremont Hussars,) Second Ohio battery, under command of Lieut. CHAPMAN, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, under command of Col. JOLIAT.

Train of First and Second Divisions, escort and guarded by detachments of the respective regiments.

The First Division under Col. OSTERHAUS.

The Flying Battery, the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, (Benton Hussars,) and the squadron of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. JENKS.

Before leaving camp I detached Lieut. SHEPPARD, of Company A, Benton Hussars, with twenty men to Osage Springs, to communicate with Col. SCHAEFER, and to bring news to Bentonville as soon as the enemy would approach that place.

The Advance Guard of Gen. ASBOTH arrived at Bentonville at 4 o'clock, when I directed him to halt until the train had come up more close. He then proceeded to Sugar Creek, followed by the train. Meanwhile the Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and one part of the First Division arrived in town. I ordered this regiment as well as the Twelfth Missouri, under command of Major WANGELIN, the Flying Battery, under Capt. ELBERT, and the whole disposable cavalry force under Col. NEMETT, comprising the Benton Hussars, the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. JENKS, and a squad of thirty men of Fremont Hussars, under Lieut. [illegible], to occupy and guard the town, to let the whole train pass and remain at my disposition as a rear guard.

At 8 o'clock the train had passed the town, and was moving on the road to Sugar Creek, with the intention not to be too close to the train, and awaiting a report from Lieut. SHEPPARD's picket at Osage Springs. Two hours elapsed, when, ten minutes after ten, it was reported to me that large masses of troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, were moving from all sides toward our front and both flanks.

After some observation, I had no doubt that the enemy's advance guard was before us. I immediately called the troops to arms and made them ready for battle. As Bentonville is situated on the edge of Osage Prairie, easily accessible in front, and covered on the right and left and rear by thick woods and underbrush, I ordered the troops to evacuate the town and to form on a little hill north of it. Looking for the Second Missouri, I learned, to my astonishment, that it had already left the town, by a misunderstanding of my order. I am glad to say that this matter is satisfactorily explained by Col. SCHAEFER, but in the same time, I regret to report that this regiment was surrounded on its march, and lost in the conflict 27 men in dead, wounded and prisoners.

The troops now left to me consisted of about eight companies of the Twelfth Missouri, with an average of forty-five men, five companies of Benton Hussars, and five pieces of the flying battery—in all about six hundred men. The troops I directed to march in the following order: Two companies of the Twelfth at the head of the column, deployed on the right and left as skirmishers, followed by the flying battery, one company of the same regiment on the right and one on the left of the pieces, marching by the flank, and prepared to fire, by ranks, to the right and left, the remainder of the regiment being behind the pieces, two companies of cavalry to support the infantry on the right and left, and the rest of the cavalry, under command of Col. NEMETT, with one piece of artillery following in the rear. In this formation, modified from time to time, according to circumstances, the column moved forward to break through the lines of the enemy, who had already taken position in our front and on both flanks, while he appeared behind us in the town, in line of battle, reinforced by some pieces of artillery. The troops advanced slowly, fighting and repelling the enemy in front, flankward and rear, wherever he stood or attacked. From the moment we left the town, at 10½ in the morning, until 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when we met the first reinforcements—the Second Missouri, the Twenty-fifth Illinois, and a few companies of the Forty-Fourth Illinois—we sustained three regular attacks, and were uninterruptedly in sight and under the fire of the enemy. When the first reinforcements had arrived, I knew that we were safe, and left it to the Twenty-fifth and Second Missouri, and afterward to Col. OSTERHAUS, to take care of the rest, which he did to the best of my satisfaction.

It would take too much time to go into the detail of this most extraordinary and critical affair, but, as a matter of justice, I feel it my duty to declare that, according to my humble opinion, never have troops shown themselves worthier to defend a great cause than on this day of the sixth of March.

III.

BATTLE OF THE SEVENTH—NEAR LEESVILLE AND ON PEA RIDGE.

*In the night of the sixth, the two divisions were en*camped on the plateau of the hills near Sugar Creek, and in the adjoining valley, separating the two ridges extending along the creek. The second division held the right, the first the left of the position, fronting toward the west and southwest in order to receive the enemy, should he advance from the Bentonville and Fayetteville road. Col. DAVIS' Division forming the centre, was on our left, and Col. CARR covered the ground on the extreme left of our whole line.

Early in the morning report came in that troops and trains of the enemy were moving the whole night on the Bentonville road around our rear, toward Cross Timber, thereby endangering our line of retreat and communication to Keitsville, and separating us from our reinforcements and provision trains.

This report was corroborated by two of my guides, Mr. POPE and Mr. BROWN, who had gone out to reconnoitre the country. I immediately ordered Lieut. SCHRAMM, of my Staff, to ascertain the facts, and to see in what direction the troops were moving. On his return he reported that there was no doubt in regard to the movement of a large force of the enemy in the aforesaid direction. You then ordered me to detach three pieces of the flying battery to join Col. BUSSEY's Cavalry in an attack against the enemy in the direction of Leesville. Col. OSTERHAUS was directed to follow him with three regiments of infantry and two batteries. At about 11 o'clock the firing began near Elkhorn Tavern and Leesville. To see how matters stood, I went out to Col. CARR's Division, and found him a short distance beyond the tavern, engaged in a brisk cannonade. (Several pieces partly disabled and partly without ammunition were returning, whilst another advanced from the camp. As the enemy's fire was directed to the place where I halted, I ordered two pieces of the battery which came up to take position on an elevated ground to the left and shell the enemy. After a few shots the fire of the enemy opposite our position became weaker, and I sent the two pieces forward to join their battery.) I then returned to look after my own troops, and passing along the road met the Iowa Third (cavalry,) which had been sent in advance of Col. OSTERHAUS, and which now escorted their Lieutenant-Colonel, who was severely wounded, back into camp. I immediately sent you to order the regiment back to Leesville, which order was given, and the regiment returned. I sent Lieut. [illegible], of the flying battery, who reported to me that our cavalry had been driven back by an overwhelming force, and our three pieces taken by the enemy, as there was no infantry to support them. I now ordered Major MEZAROS and the other two pieces of the flying battery to reinforce Col. OSTERHAUS, but during their march I learned that Col. DAVIS had been directed to advance with his whole division to Leesville, which induced me to send only Major MEZAROS to that point, and directed the two pieces of the flying battery to act as reserve, and to join the troops left in their encampment. Proceeding to the camp to see what was going on there, and whether we were safe in our rear (toward Bentonville), I found the following troops assembled in their respective positions: The Seventeenth Missouri and a detachment of sixty men of the Third Missouri, the Twenty-fifth, and the Forty-fourth Illinois, two pieces of WELFLEY's Battery (12-pounders,) two companies Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, and nearly the whole Second division, comprising the Second and Fifteenth Missouri, CARLIN's Battery, and two companies of the Benton Hussars. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the cannonading and musket firing became more vehement, and when you ordered me to reinforce Col. CARR, at Elkhorn Tavern, and Col. DAVIS and Col. OSTERHAUS, near Leesville, as both forces, especially those at Leesville, were, according to your reports, pressed hard and losing ground. I therefore sent Gen. ASBOTH with four companies of the Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and four pieces of the Second Ohio Battery, under Lieut. CHAPMAN, to assist Col. CARR. Major PATEN, with the Seventeenth Missouri, one company of the Third Missouri, two companies of the Fifteenth Missouri, two pieces of the flying artillery, under Capt. ELBERT, and two companies of the Benton Hussars, under Major HEINRICHS, I ordered to advance on the Sugar Creek road toward Bentonville, to demonstrate against the rear of the enemy. Two pieces of the Second Ohio Battery, with six companies of the Second Missouri, remained in their position to guard the camp, and two companies of the Forty-fourth Illinois, with twenty men of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. RUSSELL, were sent forward in a northwestern direction, to remain there as a picket between Leesville and the Sugar Creek road. With all other troops—the Fifteenth Missouri, the Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth Illinois, and two pieces Capt. WELFLEY's Battery—I marched to Leesville to reinforce Cols. DAVIS and OSTERHAUS. My intention was to throw back the enemy from Leesville into the mountains and towards Bentonville, and then by a change of direction to the right to assist Gen. ASBOTH and Col. CARR, by deploying on their left. On my march to Leesville, I heard Major PATEN's firing on the Bentonville road. Arrived at Leesville, the firing in front ceased, whilst it recommenced with new vehemence on the right, at Elkhorn Tavern. At this moment Capt. MCKENNY, Assistant Adjutant-General, requested me, by order of Gen. CURTIS, to send some more reinforcements to the right, which I did by detaching five companies of the Twenty-fifth Illinois and four pieces of HOFFMAN's Battery, stationed in reserve at Leesville, to Elkhorn Tavern. I then proceeded beyond the town to the battle-field which I found in full possession of Cols. DAVIS and OSTERHAUS. As no enemy could be seen, except a small detachment on a distant hill, I requested Col. DAVIS to protect my left flank by sending his skirmishers and one regiment of infantry forward through the woods, whilst I proceeded with the Twenty-fifth Illinois and four pieces of WELFLEY's and HOFFMAN's Batteries on the road to the southeast, which was already opened by the Forty-fourth Illinois and Fifteenth Missouri. After making one mile, and passing two hospitals of the enemy, I ordered Col. OSTERHAUS to follow me with the Twelfth Missouri and Thirty-sixth Illinois, and a section of artillery, which troops came up promptly, except the two pieces—12-pounders—that remained with Col. DAVIS. We advanced slowly, and after making half a mile more, we reached an open field, where we took our position, and from which we could easily discern the camp-fires of our friends and those of our enemies near Elkhorn Tavern. I now sent immediately to Gen. CURTIS to apprise him of my position, and that I was ready to co-operate with him. Meanwhile night had fallen in, and although the cannonading was renewed on the right, I did not believe that after a hard day's work the enemy would make a final and decisive attack. In order, therefore, to disguise our position from which I intended to advance in the morning, I kept the troops in the strictest silence, and did not allow the building of camp-fires, or any other movement further than two or three hundred paces distant. So we remained until 1 o'clock in the morning, when I found it necessary to remove the troops by a short and convenient road into our old camp, to give them some food, sleep, and a good fire, and to prepare them for battle. To show the whole position of the First and Second Divisions on the evening of the 7th, allow me, General, to make the following statement:

Beginning on the left, Maj. PATEN, with the Seventeenth Missouri, one company of the Third Missouri, two companies of the Fifteenth Missouri, two pieces of the flying artillery, and two companies of the Benton Hussars, were stationed on the Sugar Creek and Bentonville road. The entrance of the road from this side was guarded by two pieces of the Second Ohio Battery and six companies of the Second Missouri. Towards the north, (Leesville,) two companies of the Forty-fourth Illinois and twenty men of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry remained on picket. On the right, near Elkhorn Tavern, were the following troops: Four companies of the Second Missouri, five companies of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, four pieces of the Second Ohio Battery, and four pieces of Capt. HOFFMAN's Battery. In the field to the left of Gen. ASBOTH and Col. CARR, under my immediate command, were the Twelfth Missouri, the Fifteenth Missouri, the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois, two pieces of Capt. WELFLEY's and two pieces of Capt. HOFFMAN's Batteries. The Fremont and Benton Hussars and one section of Capt. WELFLEY's Battery returned to camp with Col. DAVIS. The detachment of Maj. [illegible], consisting of six companies of infantry, detailed from the Third, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Missouri and the Thirty-sixth Illinois, and one piece of Capt. WELFLEY's Battery, was encamped a few miles west of Keitsville.

One piece of Capt. WELFLEY's battery was spiked and then taken by the enemy, but retaken and unspiked. Three pieces of Capt. ELBERT's flying battery had been lost near Leesville, the wells burnt by the enemy, and the guns left on the battle-field. Another piece of this battery had broken down on the retreat from Bentonville to Sugar Creek, but the gun was recovered and brought into camp.

IV.

BATTLE OF THE 8TH—NEAR ELKHORN TAVERN.

The different combats of the 7th had fully developed the plans of the enemy. It was evident that his main forces were stationed near and at Elkhorn Tavern, and that he would make all efforts to break through our lines on the Fayetteville road, and thereby complete his apparent victory. I, therefore, resolved to recall all troops and different detachments of the First and Second Divisions from wherever they were stationed (with the exception of four companies of the Second Missouri and four pieces of artillery from the Second Ohio Battery, sent to their original position at Sugar Creek,) and to fall upon the right flank of the enemy should he attack or advance from Elkhorn Tavern. At daybreak of the 8th the following troops were assembled near and around my headquarters, awaiting orders:

First Division, Col. OSTERHAUS—Two companies of Third Missouri Volunteers, Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois; WELFLEY's Battery, five pieces; HOFFMAN's Battery, six pieces; Capt. JENK's Squadron of the Thirty-sixth Illinois.

Second Division, Gen. ASBOTH—Second Missouri, six companies; Fifteenth Missouri, two pieces Second Ohio Battery, Lieut. CHAPMAN's Battalion, four Companies Fourth Missouri Cavalry, (Fremont Hussars,) six companies Fifth Missouri Cavalry, (Benton Hussars,) two pieces of Capt. ELBERT's Flying Battery.

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when the firing began on the Keitsville road, this side of Elkhorn Tavern. I was waiting for Col. OSTERHAUS and Lieut. ASSMUSSEN, of my Staff, who had gone out to reconnoitre the ground on which I intended to deploy and to find the nearest road to that ground. The Forty-fourth Illinois had already been sent in advance to form our right when the above-named officers returned and the movement began. In less than half an hour the troops were in their respective positions, the First Division forming the first line, the Second Division, with all the cavalry, the reserve, 250 paces behind the first line. To protect and cover the deployment of the left wing, I opened the fire on the right with a section of Capt. HOFFMAN's battery, under Lieut. FRANK, and the five pieces of Capt. WELFLEY's battery. The enemy returned the fire promptly and with effect, but was soon outflanked by our position on the left, and exposed to a concentric and most destructive fire of our brave and almost never-failing cannoneers.

After the first discharges on a distance of 800 paces, I ordered Capt. WELFLEY and Lieut. FRANK to advance about 250 yards to come into close range from the enemy's position. Whilst I threw the Twenty-fifth Illinois forward on the right, to cover the space between the battery and the Keitsville road, Col. SCHAEFER, with the Second Missouri, was ordered to the extreme left, and by forming against cavalry, to protect our left flank. This movement proved of great effect, and I now ordered the centre and left to advance 200 paces and brought the reserve forward on the position which our first line had occupied. I then took a battery commanded by Capt. KLAUSSNER, belonging to Col. DAVIS' Division, nearer to my right, and reported to you that the road toward Elkhorn Tavern was open, and we were advancing. About this time, when the battle had lasted one hour and a half, the enemy tried to extend his line farther to the right, in occupying the first hill of the long ridge commanding the plain and the gradually rising ground where we stood. His infantry was already lodged upon the hill, seeking shelter behind the rocks and stones, while some pieces of artillery worked around to gain the plateau. I immediately ordered the two howitzers of reserve, (Second Ohio, under Lieut. [illegible],) and the two pieces of Capt. ELBERT's flying battery, to report to Col. OSTERHAUS, on the left, to shell and batter the enemy on the hill. This was done in concert with HOFFMAN's battery, and with terrible effect to the enemy, as the rocks and stones worked as hard as the shell and shot. The enemy's plan to enfilade our lines from the hill was frustrated, and he was forced to leave a precipitate retreat, with men and cannon. Encouraged by the good and gallant behavior of our troops, I resolved to draw the circle a little closer around the corner, into which we had already pressed the enemy's masses, and ordered a second advance of all the batteries and battalions, changing the position of the right wing more to the left, and bringing the troops of the reserve, the Fifteenth Missouri and [illegible] cavalry, [illegible]

Assisted by ELBERT's battery on the right, and cooperating with the troops of the third and fourth divisions, [illegible] on the Keitsville road, the enemy was overwhelmed by the deadly power of our artillery, and after about an hour's work the firing on his side began to slacken, and nearly totally ceased. To profit this favorable moment, I ordered the Twelfth Missouri, the Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Illinois to throw forward [illegible] front where the enemy had planted one of his batteries. At the same time, I ordered the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers, which had arrived during the battle, from Bentonville road, to climb the hill on our left and to press forward against the enemy's rear. The Thirty-sixth Illinois was also ordered to assist this movement, and to hold communication between the Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers, whilst Colonels SCHAEFER and JOLIAT, with the Second and Fifteenth Missouri, followed slowly, and Col. DEMETT with his cavalry guarded the rear.

The rattling of musketry, the volleys, the hurrahs, did prove very soon that our troops were well at work in the woods, and that they were gaining ground rapidly. It was the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, under Major WANGELIN, which at this occasion took DALLAS' artillery and their flag, followed close behind and on the right by part of the Third Missouri, the Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Illinois, and on the left by the Thirty-sixth Illinois. The Seventeenth Missouri, under Major PATEN, had meanwhile arrived on the top of Pea Ridge, forming the extreme left of our line of battle.

The enemy was routed, and fled in terror and confusion in all directions. It was a delightful moment when we all met after twelve o'clock on the eminence where the enemy held position with his batteries a few minutes before, and when you let pass by the columns of your victorious army.

To pursue the enemy, I sent Capt. VON REIDMANSEGG, with one company of Fremont Hussars, forward; the Seventeenth and Third Missouri followed in double quick time, assisted by two pieces of ELBERT's Flying Artillery. Other troops of the First Division, all under Col. OSTERHAUS, came up and continued their march toward Keitsville.

At the fork of the Benton and Keitsville roads I detached the Forty-fourth Illinois, Col. KNOBELSDORFF, two pieces of artillery of the Flying Battery, and a squad of thirty Fremont Hussars, to proceed a short distance on the road to Bentonville, and to guard that road. Arrived at Keitsville with the greatest portion of my command, I found that one part of the enemy had turned to the Roaring River and Bentonville, while others had turned to the left. I also received your order to return to Sugar Creek, which I did, and met the army on Sugar Creek at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 9th.

A list of the dead, wounded and missing of this command has already been transmitted to you, and a special report mentioning those officers and men of my command who deserve consideration for their conduct in action, together with the reports of the different commanders of regiments and corps, will follow to-day, as some of the reports have not come in yet.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. SIGEL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First and Second Divisions.
To Brig.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS, Commanding Southwestern Army.

THE LATE LIEUT. O. B. WAGNER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 28.

A dispatch, a few days ago, from Fortress Monroe, announced the death of this young and meritorious officer from a wound received while engaged in making an important reconnoissance at Yorktown. Yesterday his body was received in this city, and under the charge of some personal friends was delivered to his father, who resides in Third, below Carpenter-street. Very few officers of his years had seen more important and active service than young WAGNER, or had distinguished themselves with more ability. He was born in the southern part of this city, and was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School. Prof. BACHE, perceiving in him marks of great merit, attached him to the Coast Survey, and while at Raleigh, engaged in the duties of the service, President PIERCE distinguished him by his appointment as cadet at large to the Military Academy at West Point. He graduated with high honors at that institution, and was soon sent as a Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers to New-Mexico, where his abilities obtained for him promotion to the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General. He was engaged in active service in the war with the Navajoes, and was with Col. McLEAN when that officer was killed. When the rebellion broke out, he came East and was attached to MCCLELLAN's Staff in Western Virginia, being in all the engagements in that campaign [illegible] that region, where he suffered [illegible] from exposure. Subsequently, [illegible] he went to Yorktown and was struck on the arm with a shell, while engaged in sketching some of the enemy's batteries. [illegible] of the injury, his remark simply was: "[illegible], but I have executed the duty intrusted to me, and have a note of the works." The injury was such that amputation [illegible] cheerfully bore, but owing to his [illegible] his strength was not sufficient [illegible] the operation, and he died in a few days. At the time of his death he was about to be made a Captain in the engineer service, an honor rarely [illegible] young, being only 30 years of age. [illegible] evidenced in the estimation in which [illegible] an officer of high scientific [illegible] of his merits, Maj. HUMPHREYS, [illegible] says: "By his death, the service has lost an [illegible] devoted, intelligent and gallant officer, whose [illegible] term of duty with the Army of the Potomac [illegible] promise of rendering distinguished service [illegible] country." The High School Alumni have adopted a series of resolutions in honor of their [illegible] who was one of their number.

THE PLEASURES OF PICKETING.

A correspondent of the Fall River (Mass.) News, writing from in front of Yorktown, says:

"One of the pleasant incidents of warfare which every one has not the pleasure of enjoying, the members of Company A participated in yesterday. We were detailed to do picket duty on the [illegible]. We started with a company of the New-York [illegible] sixth, at 5 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, [illegible] arrived at our post I concluded that we had got into a hornet's nest by the buzzing of the little messengers by our ears. We were stationed on [illegible] and the enemy's pickets were [illegible] about six hundred yards distance. They kept up a continual fire during the afternoon, [illegible] they were well armed and understood their use. Our orders were not to fire back, but in violation of orders, a stray shot would once in a while find its way to the opposite side to let them know that we [illegible]. This firing was kept up until dark, when the [illegible] the rifle. Next came the war [illegible]. Epithets were hurled [illegible]. The burden of their [illegible] seemed to be: 'We will give you Bull Run.' 'What do you think of Corinth?' 'You can have Yorktown if you can take it.' [illegible] to which latter [illegible] our boys replied that [illegible] to catch one of them, for one of us to whip. They finally came to the conclusion they could not out-talk us in that style, so they tried another tack, [illegible] of inquiries of how we lived, what State we came from, etc. They informed us that they were from South Carolina, and if we would not fire upon them in the morning they would come out and talk with us.

Morning came, and with it a friendly conversation ensued, at first under cover of trees, and as they gained confidence, either party came out from cover. They told us that they lived principally upon fresh meat and 'sponge'—soft bread; [illegible] bread—had played out with them; [illegible] in their limits, it being twenty dollars a sack. [illegible] could not be got—it was a luxury not enjoyed by a soldier. We asked them if they had any [illegible]. No, they had not got down to pickled [illegible] yet.

The *Monitor*, they averred, was a humbug, the *Merrimac* a big thing. She was not injured by the *Monitor*, but broke off her iron prow by colliding with the *Cumberland*; had been on the dry dock, and was launched the day before. They had a large story of our being whipped at Corinth, but [illegible] pickets have owned up that they were well [illegible] at that point.

They are not allowed to read anything but the Richmond *Dispatch*, and they said that was [illegible]. When the time came for them to be relieved they told us to look out for ourselves, as there was a [illegible] crowd coming on, and they would not be answerable for what they would do. And sure enough in a short time the ball was again opened by whistling balls from our opposing friends. They told us that Gen. MAGRUDER was on a drunk the day before, [illegible] putting on his airs, as usual, when in that condition. We were thirty hours on this picket, and all were well pleased with the novelty of the situation."

ACTIVITY IN COTTON.

From the Nashville Union.

There is great briskness in the cotton market at present at this point. Loads are constantly passing through the city on their way to the river. One boat day before yesterday left with some two hundred bales. Buyers are scouring the country in all directions as far as the Federal lines extend, and sometimes even farther. The planters are acting like men of practical sense, and are quick to trade. Good middling readily brings 16 and 17 cents in specie or United States Treasury Notes, and 25 and 26 in current Tennessee paper. There is no holding back on the part of the planters. They all fully appreciate the immense benefits which reviving trade will scatter over an almost bankrupt country. One thing has forced itself upon the minds of those even who were unwilling at first to admit the fact—interference with private property which has not been included in the rebellion will not be made by Federal troops. All parties now feel safe in this respect. The Surveyor of this port has kindly consented to furnish us with the amount of cotton shipped here. Our editorial friends abroad may look on this as a sign of reviving commerce in Nashville.

MR. LEUTZE'S PICTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with every patriotic citizen I have taken a deep interest in Mr. LEUTZE's great picture for the adornment of the National Capitol, and I have anticipated the realization of much pleasure from its completion. I heard, however, the other day upon what seemed to be most excellent authority, that Mr. LEUTZE had made "two studies" of [illegible] citizens of New-York, which he intends to introduce into his picture as representatives of [illegible] character." If this rumor is really founded in truth, then we run the risk of having imposed upon us at least "another poor picture in Washington." "The True Pioneer of the West" is the most genuinely American character we have; it is the only one, in fact, in our national development, that is free from the influences of foreign contact—and the physical appearance of the genuine Western man is unmistakable, and most harmonious with his character and pursuits. Now we understand that the Western types alluded to made by Mr. LEUTZE are remarkable for having a profusion of hair about the face and head. If this is so, we say unqualifiedly, that any face with a profusion of hair or beard, introduced in Mr. LEUTZE's picture of "Westward the star of Empire takes its way," if the actors are intended for Western men, will be incorrect, and historically false, and would therefore, mar the perfection of his design. The [illegible] beard, as an appendage to the face, [illegible] the laborious man, it is natural to the [illegible] Orientals; the conquerors of the world, including the Greeks, Romans, Anglo Saxons, and the real representatives of the American pioneer, discarded the long beard for the most natural of all reasons, it was in the way of their active pursuits. The American backwoodsman has never worn the beard. He may have, in times of uncommon excitement, allowed it to grow for a few days, but at the first favorable opportunity it was removed as a nuisance. The form and physiognomy of the Western man are as naturally the product of their stock as are the forms and expressions of the different varieties of [illegible] animals. The long, lank figure, [illegible] straight strong hair of the American [illegible] inherited from progenitors, who have [illegible] founding of empires, exercise, long marches, privations, starving, and want give the characteristic of their lives. With such an origin, obesity, long glossy curls, waving braids, or any of the signs of luxurious civilization are impossibilities. Mr. LINCOLN is a first rate specimen of the true Western man. Mr. CLAY, in our own hearing, said his soft hair did [illegible] his Western appearance injustice. Parson BROWNLOW is one of the most genuine heroes and perfectly American characters of this war, is another true example of the Western man, truly so, physically and [illegible] and these three men named, of the great West, represented in beards or long hair, would be simply [illegible]. Since Mr. LINCOLN has become President (for which let all good men be thankful,) he has worn whiskers, but it was an innovation upon the habits of his life, and the traditions of his people. [illegible] Mr. LEUTZE, if he would do himself and the nation justice, discard the sentimentalities of art, and paint [illegible]. Because men are of the West, they are not necessarily Western men or Western types in person. [illegible] generally has a full representation of true Western [illegible] least it did have twenty years ago, and Tennessee and Kentucky furnished the most remarkable examples. The Crocketts and the Wickliffes, in their personal appearance, have never been surpassed as impersonations of the Western character. The introduction of Parson BROWNLOW in Mr. LEUTZE's picture would be poetical justice and historical truth, and it should be done, if individuals are to be selected as types of natural character. THOS. B. THORPE.

The Powder-Mill Explosion at Gorham.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, May 3.

The powder-mill explosion at Gorham included eight buildings, which exploded successively. Eight hundred barrels of powder were in them. No one was injured. The hands were all at supper at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 3.

The steamship *America*, from Halifax, arrived here at 11½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails will be forwarded to New-York by the evening train, which is due in New-York at an early hour Sunday morning.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed to Subscribers at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] of Anonymous Communications. [illegible] intended for insertion must be authenticated [illegible] name and address of the writer—not necessarily [illegible], but as a guaranty for his good faith. [illegible] undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; [illegible] will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have yet no explanation of the mystery attached to the dispatch from Cairo, published yesterday morning, announcing that important news had been received from Pittsburgh Landing, which was not allowed to be telegraphed. It probably, however, relates to the reported evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard. The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Halleck, dated yesterday, but no intimation of their contents is given, except an assurance that our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

We have reliable particulars, this morning, of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon, an outline of which was given in Gen. Wool's brief dispatch to the War Department, announcing the arrival at Fortress Monroe of a messenger with dispatches from Gen. Burnside. We captured, with the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shell, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and [illegible] horses, and have secured a port of entry, where [illegible] vessels can carry supplies to Gen. Burnside's army without difficulty. The garrison, as before stated, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them—the officers retaining their side-arms. We received, also, from our special correspondent, an account of a skirmish some ten miles from Newbern, in which about fifty men of Company C, One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, were engaged with a large number of rebels, and succeeded in defeating them, killing three of them, and capturing two prisoners, with their horses and equipments. Gen. Burnside, it will be seen, has issued an order warning all persons with rebel proclivities to utter no word against the Government of the United States, on pain of immediate imprisonment.

Gen. Reno, with the forces under his command, having failed to accomplish entirely the destruction of the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, during the expedition which resulted in the battle of South Mills, Commander Rowan detached with the naval force to destroy the canal [illegible], which was done on the 23d and 24th ult. His report of the occurrence will be found in the Times this morning. The canal was so effectually filled up and otherwise obstructed that it will take the rebels at least three months to restore it to its original condition.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley*, in charge of [illegible], from Havana *via* Port Royal in three days, arrived at this port last evening. The *Ella Warley* was formerly the steamer *Isabel*, which carried the United States mails between Charleston and Havana. She has several times run the blockade at Charleston, carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to aid the rebels, but was captured April 25, off Havana, while on a voyage from Havana to Charleston, with a valuable cargo, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander Daniel B. Ridgely. The *Ella Warley* now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The *Santiago de Cuba* also chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

In despair of being able to extricate the pirate steamer *Sumter* from the harbor of Gibraltar, the rebel authorities have at last concluded to sell her. A dispatch received by the *America*, at Boston, states that Capt. Semmes and his officers arrived in Southampton on the 17th ult., and that the [illegible] crew had been paid off and discharged.

There is no doubt that the capture of New-Orleans has created a panic among the rebels, high and low, amounting to absolute demoralization. This is sufficiently evidenced by the extracts from rebel papers bearing on the subject, which we publish this morning. They seem to know not in which direction to turn for consolation and relief. There seems to be no reason to question the report that the National success at New-Orleans was followed immediately by the capture of Baton Rouge, for one of the rebel dispatches which we publish, dated the 1st inst., announces that some of our vessels had gone up the river.

The batteries comprising Fort Pillow are thus enumerated: No. 1—Back casemates sunk in [illegible], one 10-inch rifled columbiad. No. 2—Shore battery, five 32-pounders, now submerged. No. 3—[illegible] but two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—Two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—One rifled 64, two 84s, and five 32s. No. 5—One 10-inch columbiad, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32, and [illegible] mortar. No. 6—Five rifled 24s. No. 7—[illegible]. The two last batteries are on the bluff, and the first five are shore batteries.

A gentleman, who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. Scott, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will surely be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time Gen. McClellan will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field. He also expressed the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times.

The Memphis *Post* states that, in addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore Foote's flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of *eight steam rams*, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; the others at St. Louis. They were formerly used as towboats, and are the best and strongest craft on the river. The hulls and machinery are nearly new. They are to be overhauled and strengthened, the hulls by additional bulkheads and solid beams of immense strength. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of these formidable war vessels are already launched, and nearly ready for service. What armament they are to carry is not stated, but their [illegible] speed and immense strength will render them more than a match for any of the fabulous rams we hear of from Memphis and New-Orleans. In addition to these, the new gunboat *Eastport*, captured from the rebels on Tennessee River, will be put in the course of a few weeks. She is at Mound City, but owing to the flood, work has been suspended for the present. She can be completed in two weeks.

Capt. D. Chalfant, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 107 prisoners of war, captured by Gen. Mitchel's forces at Huntsville, Ala. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week, by New-York capitalists, on South Broad-street. The distance from Jackson-street to Moyamensing Road, on the east side of Broad-street, consisting of some five or six squares, and taking in the whole of the Shetsline, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson-street, fronting Broad this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present terminus near Jackson-street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal-street.

Missouri elects two United States Senators through its Legislature, and it seems that there is no lack of candidates. Among those named are Hamilton R. Gamble, James H. Birch, Willard P. Hall, Frank P. Blair, John B. Henderson, Sample Orr, S. M. Breckinridge, James Craig, J. S. Phelps and S. M. Glover.

Mr. John T. Monroe, the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Boston *Transcript* learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in this City, and afterwards conducted the same business in New-Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson has given an opinion that handbills cannot be inclosed in newspapers and sent through the mail, without subjecting them to letter postage.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered decision on appeal in the case of the People *vs.* Charles Noakes, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions. The opinion passed upon an important question respecting forgeries with intent to defraud corporations and unknown persons. Appeal is taken in the Hackley matter, from the order of Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and pending the argument thereon, a stay of proceedings is granted in respect to the injunction.

Flour was less active on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was in moderate request, at steady rates. Corn was salable and firm. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand, and was scarce. Fish attracted more attention. Cotton was dull and heavy. A pretty good business was reported in Tallow and East India Rice. The freight market, though not very brisk, favored shipowners. There were 546 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

Beauregard's Manœuvres.

The ominous and startling item of telegraphic news from Southern Tennessee, which was published here yesterday morning—to the effect that events "of the highest importance" had taken place at Pittsburgh, but that the transmission of the facts was prohibited—put people on the *qui vive* all day to hear news from that quarter. The City retired to rest at night, however, no wiser, on this point, than it was after its breakfast of telegrams in the morning. From this day's paper, it will learn that whatever the event "of highest importance" that occurred out there might be, it was *not* a contest between the National and rebel armies; for the War Department has received dispatches dated as late as yesterday from Gen. Halleck; and, if the intelligence which the Department chooses to give to the Press may be credited, the most important and noteworthy thing in the Southwest at this moment is, that "our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy." From the South, however, there comes an item of news of greater military significance, if it be not of more importance. A rebel dispatch, from Corinth to Memphis, announces that Beauregard is "moving large bodies of troops *southward*, some by railroad, others afoot, while a few have gone West." "It is generally understood," continues the dispatch, "that he is evacuating the place, though he declines answering questions."

If Beauregard has made any such move as is here attributed to him, he has exhibited one of the qualities of a great General; he has done what was not expected of him; he has taken his enemy by surprise. But for what should he be moving large bodies of his troops southward? and why should he urge them forward with such hot haste that while some of them go by railroad, others have to go afoot? It cannot be that he is going down with overwhelming force to recapture New-Orleans; for no number of troops, however great, can take that city from under the command of our gun and mortarboats. He cannot intend to go to Mobile, which is the terminus of the railroad running directly south from Corinth; for against a naval attack ten thousand troops can defend Mobile as well as ten times ten thousand; and against our approach to that city by land, the best place for him to make a defence is at or near Corinth. It is not likely that he means to halt a large army anywhere between Corinth and Mobile, on the railroad; for that is a section of country which has not, at any point, supplies to sustain a large army a week, if even a day. Nor can supplies be *found* anywhere on the *line*. Some people think that Beauregard is moving his forces southward, preparatory to end as a part of a grand movement of his whole army by rail, river and turnpike, eastward into Virginia. It is thought that it is only another step in the rebel programme of military concentration, which has had so many striking examples of late—that whereas the scattered rebel columns in Arkansas, Tennessee and the Gulf States have all been drawn together at Corinth, and have there failed to achieve success, that they will now, in turn, move eastward and form a junction with the rebel army in Virginia; and then that these combined rebel hosts will make a grand and united struggle for the independence of the Confederacy and the discomfiture of the North. This line of policy would be in accord with Jeff. Davis' famous February message, in which he said that the rebels had undertaken too much—had looked too much to the mere defence of a vast territory, and too little to the real object to be gained in war—the defeat of the enemy at any sacrifice. But, on the other hand, it cannot be imagined that the rebels, even in their present state of desperation, would ever dare to think of giving up to our power the whole of the Cotton States of the Gulf—the original seat of the rebellion, the tropical land of Slavery. If the rebel army should attempt to move eastward from any point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Halleck's army would immediately move southward, and would at once reëstablish the National authority and flag in at least seven of the States now claimed by the rebels. Even if, with the combined rebel armies, a success for them were possible in Virginia, such a movement as this would certainly bankrupt their cause, and utterly overthrow their Confederacy.

It may be that if Beauregard is moving his army south, that he has some object in view other than either of those suggested, but which does not yet appear. Or, what is more likely still, it may be that he is only making a feint of moving south or east, that he may the more successfully effect his retirement from Corinth westward, upon Grand Junction. The rebel dispatch to the Memphis paper which announces the movement, looks suspicious. They have not thus given us notice heretofore of any of their movements—particularly of so dangerous a movement as a retreat in the face of our army—and that, too, while the retreat was said to be still going on. We think that these things, together with a study of the terms of the dispatch, will lead to the conclusion that the southward movement is unlikely, and that the telegram proclaiming it is but another of the clumsy falsehoods concocted by the "liar Beauregard." Every consideration, military, moral, and political, makes it probable that the rebels will fight a battle before Memphis—either there or at Grand Junction. And, as the day of battle cannot long be delayed, it may, after all, be looked upon as news "of the highest importance" that "our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy."

The Reduction of Fort Pulaski—Its Lesson and Importance.

The whole country has been somewhat led astray by an item of news coming *viâ* Fortress Monroe, which was relied upon as correct because bearing the sanction of Government censorship. The *Seminole*, on arriving there from the South, was reported as authentically announcing that the garrison of Fort Pulaski had offered to surrender the fort if they could be allowed to retire with the honors of war, and that the proposal had been rejected by Gen. Sherman. It was further stated that the unconditional surrender of the fort was daily expected. Both these assertions prove to have been untrue. No such proposition was ever made to Gen. Sherman—and, of course, not rejected; and no expectation was entertained of the surrender of the fort, on the part either of besiegers or besieged, till the day the capitulation took place.

Fort Pulaski is one of the strongest fortifications on our coast. Built under the same auspices as Sumter, it is even more formidable than that redoubtable fortress. The impossibility of bringing to bear upon its heavy walls the fire of land batteries located nearer than a mile, had been regarded as an assurance of impregnability. Hence when the rebel Col. Olmstead threw himself into the fort with about four hundred men, six months' provisions and ordnance stores for two weeks' continuous action, he felt really as safe from National assaults as did Gen. Buckner in Fort Donelson. Even when his communication with Savannah was cut off by our gunboats and batteries above him, the circumstance was regarded as one of inconvenience rather than danger. To show that this was not an error of individual judgment, he received from Gen. Lee assurances of his perfect safety; and that a year's bombardment could not reduce the stronghold. Hence, when he refused, in reply to Gen. Hunter's summons, to surrender the fort, he did so with the expectation of sustaining a long and doubtful siege—the result to depend mainly on the success or failure of the rebel arms in other quarters.

Nor were our own engineers sanguine of success. Acting Brig.-Gen. Gillmore, under whose charge our batteries were erected, himself had doubts about the result, *with the amount of ordnance stores* which the Government had furnished—only half what he had required. Gen. Totten, a high authority, declared, we are told, success to be impossible. Gen. Wright, himself a skillful engineer, said that we might in time *fill the area of the fort with our bombshells*, but that we could never breach the walls.

It was under such circumstances that, on the 10th day of April, the National batteries opened fire on the fort. The result is known; and if the speedy issue has not surprised the public, it certainly seems to have astonished the actors and the military authorities who predicted a contrary conclusion. Our Generals expected in time to make a practicable breach through which to introduce a storming column to carry the works by assault. Gen. Benham, we are informed, had even arranged for this force, which he expected to lead in person; and Col. Olmstead, anticipating the *same line of attack*, had provided chain-shot with which to receive it.

The happier, and almost bloodless result, is due to the newly-developed powers of our modern American projectiles, thrown from batteries that, under the circumstances, only the most consummate skill, judgment, and labor, could create; and fired with a steadiness and precision that would do honor to the oldest artillery corps in the world. It is now known that walls of brick and stone are powerless against the effect of the James projectiles, used by American volunteers, and possibly, also, of the Parrott; while shot thrown from rifled guns, placed *en barbette*, are ineffectual to disturb the fire of sand batteries on shore. The revolution in military engineering on land keeps pace with that already wrought in naval warfare.

The sudden reduction of Fort Pulaski, then, is an event unprecedented in war, and which we had no right to expect. Its importance, too, is greater than the public realizes, easily commanding, as the fortress does, the Savannah River, cheaply isolating the city of Savannah from the ocean, and enabling us to occupy it the moment the War Department supplies Gen. Hunter with the requisite troops. The triumph is one of the most useful and brilliant of the list which has lately crowned the efforts of our arms.

The Old Liquor Cases.

Our Law column on Monday contained a sketch of the arguments urged by the learned counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association, before the General Term of the Common Pleas, in behalf of Sunday dram-selling. The history of the case is worth relating; the argument we leave to the able and honest Court to which it was addressed.

As long ago as June, 1859, a dozen of the 20,000 complaints for Sunday liquor-selling on file in the District-Attorney's office, were brought to trial in the Common Pleas, Judge Hilton presiding. We directed public attention at the time to the anomalies of the trial—our law-reporter then remarking that "four-fifths of all the jurors called were liquor-dealers, or were particular friends of that class. How they came to be present on these particular trials does not clearly appear." Unfortunately for liquordom, an upright Judge was on the Bench, and his persistent courage secured an honest jury. Convictions were had in all cases tried.

The interpretation of the twenty-first section of the Metropolitan Police act of 1857, under which the parties were arraigned, needed to be settled promptly, for the interests of thousands of dram-sellers and of public morals were involved. An appeal was taken to the General Term, to ascertain the meaning of two words: "*Publicly keeping.*" The Judge charged the Jury that "publicly keeping intoxicating liquors, within the meaning of the law, consists in keeping them in so public a manner as to invite the public to purchase; or the keeping of a store or bar-room containing them, open and easily accessible to the public, with the intent that such access shall be had. When a store is thus open, the articles contained within it may be said to be publicly kept, and that public keeping it is the object of this statute to suppress and prohibit."

There would seem to be common sense and sound law in this interpretation—the more that vice and crime do not flow so much from the sight of the bottle as from its use. Had Judge Hilton waited three years, and until McCunn on Beverages had exhausted the learning of the Metropolitan judiciary on this special branch of jurisprudence, perhaps he would have accepted the legal axiom, that "human nature is becoming too universally educated, too magnanimous, too broad and grand in its scope here, to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition;" "or to speak more plainly," he would have ruled that any law that comes between a tippler and the dealer who wants his money, must be obsolete, if not unconstitutional.

Judge Hilton did not wait three years—but the case, and the counsel for the liquor-dealers, *did*. Why should they not? The convicted parties did not care to pay their fines; the thousands of liquor-dealers did not care to cease keeping their doors on the swing, and their customers on the swig; the late District-Attorney did not care to offend his special political friends and supporters; the counsel for the dealers did not care to lose his $5,000 a year for hindering the enforcement of the excise laws; nobody was to suffer *but the public*; why should there not be three years' delay in arguing the appeal? There was; and when, at last, it was about to be reached, a new system of hindrances to the administration of justice had been instituted, *à la* McCunn, lest the decision of this case should subject the Guild of Rumsellers to the operation of just and necessary laws.

We may mistake the signs of the times; if we do not, Rum is "played out," as a dominant political power, as thoroughly as Slavery. Ultra-Temperance measures, indeed, are as effete as technical Abolitionism; but, with the disintegration of parties, and the recovery of patriotism and popular self-respect, the wrong, the shame, and the peril of a Slave oligarchy to rule the nation, or of a Rum dynasty to control our City, are felt to be too humiliating for longer endurance. The demand of the people is for wise and wholesome laws, faithfully, impartially, and promptly administered. If Liquor Dealers' Associations may conspire to control our elections and manage our courts, Concert-saloon keepers and other pimps may; and the machinery of Government may pass into the hands of the very classes for whose restraint civil government is required. Our honor, self-respect and safety are concerned in the overthrow of all conspiracies for the perversion of political or judicial power to the base purposes of lawlessness and selfishness, and in the unflinching application of law to the offences which, more than any other, engender pauperism, vice and crime, and enhance the burdens of sober and industrious taxpayers.

Value of the Rebel Lies.—Oddly enough, the uniform success of all the expeditions directed by the National Government against the various rebel strongholds is, perhaps, in a considerable degree owing to the monstrous exaggerations indulged in by the rebels. No sooner is it conjectured that a certain point is aimed at by the National force than rebel report forthwith endows the locality with every conceivable and inconceivable means of defensive and offensive warfare. Dark hints of untold resources of men, forts, ships and what not are given out: the spot is signalized as of all others the one they wish to have attempted, and the "Yankees" are gaily invited to hospitable graves. In consequence, the Government—though of course perfectly aware of the rebel tendency to draw the long bow—has yet proportioned the outfit of each important expedition just as though it would have actually to encounter the opposition intimated. The result is that our preparations have generally been overwhelming. The Port Royal armada was on a scale out of all proportion to the task which really presented itself when it reached its destination—namely, the reduction of a couple of imperfect earthworks, which yet were sufficiently formidable to have seriously embarrassed a small fleet; while, at the same time, the presence of the powerful [illegible] enabled us to take possession not only of Port Royal, but of the adjacent coast for a couple of hundred miles. Again, the Southern accounts of the enormous garrison at Fort Donelson led the Union commander to send thither a very powerful army, and when all was over, it turned out that the National force was really twice that of the rebels. Finally, there is every appearance that the capture of New-Orleans will prove a still more striking illustration of the same fact. The rebel imagination for months fairly exhausted itself in depicting the terrific character of the defences of that place. Nevertheless, if all they said had been true, their preparations would still have found more than a match in an expedition whose proportions may fairly be called gigantic. The rebels have to thank themselves that the Government has sent force enough not only to do up the New-Orleans business, but to clean rebellion out of the whole length of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

It can be no pleasant subject of reflection for the Southern usurpers, that their own lies have thus, in no small degree, tended to assure the National success. Had they been more moderate in their representations, it is not unlikely that they would have met with a much less formidable invading force. But it is thus ever that a bad cause entangles itself in infinite mazes, and, o'erleaping itself, falls on the other side.

Mitchel's Mission South.—No one need be surprised that President Lincoln should have sent an astronomer to marshal the Union hosts southward. It is simply a bit of Old Abe's peculiar dry humor. Mitchel is an astronomer—and, by the way, he is a (West) *Pointer* also—and was very properly sent South to look after the *lost stars*. He has already succeeded in finding two or three—having, as he himself some time ago remarked, "chased the rebels through three States without being able to come up with them." Kentucky and Tennessee, which an infamous rebellion put under temporary eclipse, again shine out in stellar splendor in the firmament of the Union; and he will doubtless push on and on, till the other stars appear in view—down to the very verge of the Southern Cross. To the patriotic soul of the astronomer-soldier the restoration of the old starry glories must bring a rapture akin to that which thrills—

"The watcher of the skies
When some new planet swims into his ken."

Treason versus Tobacco.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th ult., in reply to a request that it would propitiate the good services of the planters, and invite them to "send in some of their tobacco, since there is room for it in the warehouses, and a moderate demand," gives rather positive advice the other way. It says: "In the present aspect of affairs, however, we are not prepared to advise them to this step. Better far that every particle of tobacco should be destroyed than sent where there is even a faint prospect of its contributing to the aid and comfort of the enemy."

It seems not at all improbable, although the fact is not hinted at, that the invitation to the planters was a consequence of M. Mercier's conference in Richmond. The agents of the French *Regie* would like to purchase all that might be had. The more light we have on the prospect of the tobacco crop, the more reason is there for French, and, indeed, for general anxiety on the subject.

Information from all the tobacco-growing districts agree, and from various reasons, in anticipating a short crop. In many districts there will be no crop at all; in the majority of the old tobacco fields the crop will be greatly diminished; while in a few the culture will be greatly augmented, but by no means in an equal ratio with the decrease of the more prized and valuable brands.

From Tennessee, the farmers have been busy with heavy grain crops. Both in the North and South, agriculturists are urged to the extensive planting of grain, in consequence of the fact that so many men have been withdrawn from field labor to the war, thus increasing the consumption; for war does increase it, while materially lessening the producing power. The Nashville *Dispatch* says the breadth of ground devoted to wheat will be greater than any previous year, to meet the greater demand. Further South, the same authority—after using all means of inquiry, and consulting Southern papers—tells us the general disposition is to plant little cotton, and devote the rest of the land to the production of corn and other crops, which will be required to feed the people. The account of tobacco is *nil*.

In Kentucky, the tax bill has frightened the tobacco planters in the Green River country, which produces "some of the best brands." The Munfordsville correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* says that the bill levying $3 on 100 pounds of tobacco, is tantamount to a virtual prohibition of its culture, "for though we grow some of the best brands, yet a large proportion of our crop does not ordinarily sell for more than $5 per 100 pounds, which would bring the farmer in debt after the sale of his crop." From Paducah and other parts, the prospects are but little more enthusiastic. The stampede of the negroes, as well as the general scarcity of labor, is an additional assurance that when planting may take place it will be in a far less degree than before. The crop in Missouri and Virginia must be very light. In illustration of the scarcity of the heavy tobacco, we learn that some 130 hogsheads have been purchased here at advanced rates, and taken back for the use of the Western manufactories—many newly sprung up—which are attempting to substitute, as far as they can, the Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky tobacco for Virginia.

The tobacco culture, however, for all these several reasons, has received a great impetus in Southern Illinois and Indiana. Although not as desirable, probably from want of experience in the preparers of the leaf, the product of Illinois and Indiana is used for the same purposes and comes under the head of Kentucky tobacco; and of this description there will be a large increase of plants put out this year. The manufacture of tobacco has likewise greatly increased in the Western States since the rebellion. Numerous factories for the making of plug tobacco have been started in the West, and presses are being set up and put to work in several places in this State. This business, which has presented no sufficient attractions in the Northern, Eastern and Western States for thirty-five years, was all done in Virginia until the present crisis, which has shut her up, and given to treason what should be given to tobacco.

In Maryland there was at the commencement of this year not 6,000 hhds. of tobacco in the State warehouses—3,770 hhds. of which were the growth of her own soil, over 2,000 of the remainder being Ohio growth. Last year the shipments of tobacco from Baltimore amounted to 16,237 hhds., compared with which the exports of this year must doubtless be but "a beggarly account of empty boxes." The tobacco will not be forthcoming, and our best energies will be needed to supply our home consumption; for the war, in this respect, too, adds to the consumption while it lessens the power of production. Who that has visited a camp but knows that tobacco is one of the chief indispensables? What is called a luxury in civil life, becomes, in the majority of cases, a necessity to military men. While we would be happy to supply the *Regie* of the Empire, we must first look after the soldiers of the Republic.

The "Monitor" Excitement in Europe.

The interest and agitation produced beyond the Atlantic by the late exploits of American iron-clad vessels of war, is not only unabated, but seems, to judge from the contents of each succeeding European mail, to be rather on the increase.

We have already given some extracts of the copious articles, communications, &c., on this subject with which the British and French Press has been flooded. The discussion of the topic has elicited others, especially valuable for the hints they contain, and the reflections to which they naturally lead. One in particular, from the pen of Xavier Raymond, an excellent—perhaps the best—French newspaper authority in such matters, has appeared in a recent number of the *Journal des Débats*, and merits examination.

The writer cites an expression of Capt. Ericsson, indicating a contingency in which the Allied fleets might be summoned by the United States to leave the Gulf of Mexico or perish there, and is somewhat severe upon the claims of the gallant inventor and his past experiments in other branches of steam and caloric machinery. He also deprecates the tone of quasi-menace assumed by the American Press.

Proceeding, then, to the chief topic of his article, he ascribes the invention of the iron-clad turret to the English Capt. Cowper Coles, who proposed it to the Admiralty in 1855, when the French floating batteries were getting ready. Even Coles was not the first to use iron plating. His originality of idea was in the *form* and application of that improvement. After briefly recounting the particulars of the plan as stated in Capt. Coles' pamphlet, and exemplified in the *Monitor*, M. Raymond goes on to suggest the following objections:

"Will these vessels, so even in surface with the water, and receiving light and air by so small a number of very narrow apertures in the deck, be healthy and habitable? A vessel lasting ten years will not, probably, be under fire for ten hours in the whole course of its existence, and we must bethink us of what the crew are to be engaged in for the rest of that time. The idea of living between two walls of water, in a close box, surrounded by machinery, boilers, coal, grease, and all the unwholesome things that belong to steam vessels, is not a very cheering one, and the statements of the officers of the *Monitor*, who, after all, only made the passage from New-York to Norfolk, leave no doubt on that score. These turrets, which one of the passengers styles gasometers—a very good comparison, by the way—where you are not hurt by the hollow shot of the *Merrimac*, it is true, but where you are shut up, as it were, inside of a bell, do not appear to be a very comfortable post during a combat. The detonation of the guns fired there produces a confusion of sound inside, particularly when the noise is increased by the shock of a hostile projectile, that is very hard to sustain. The testimony of this is yielded by the engineer of the *Monitor*, who says, in his letter to Mr. Ericsson, that of the three men who were together in the turret, there was one, *i. e.*, himself, who was knocked senseless, and two others had to be carried down in an unconscious state to the wounded bay where salts were applied to their nostrils to restore them. The experiment is, by no means, encouraging. What would have become of this turret, even though it resisted the blows of the *Merrimac*, under the fire of the *Warrior's* 68-pounders, or the guns of the *Gloire*, which throw round shot weighing 45 kilogrammes that will penetrate metal plating 12 centimetres thick, at the distance of 40 metres. What effect would be produced by a projectile of that character penetrating this narrow iron inclosure? Even without penetrating, might it not by the shock of its contact, so shake it as to disarrange the machinery, the apparatus and the grooving that enable it to move. Still another objection. This turret which the Americans have made so small that they can put in it only two powerful guns, still is 22 feet in diameter, and that was all that a vessel of 1,200 tons could carry. Six such turrets would be the utmost burden of the three old three-deckers which the English have made up their minds to sacrifice to the system of Capt. Coles, and they are vessels of from 3,700 to 4,000 tons. That will be twelve guns in all, while the *Gloire*, which, according to the usual English style of reckoning, is a ship of only 2,000 tons, carries 36 guns under her plated sides. And in battle, what would the English guns, shut up in their gasometers, their bells, their revolving turrets, do against the pieces of the *Gloire*, loaded as they are at the breech and firing one shot each every thirty-eight seconds, so that, when engaged, this frigate, from one broadside alone, could send them a projectile every two seconds. They would have, on their side, perhaps, the chance of getting a greater number of shots at the port-holes, but would that really be a serious advantage, and is not, after all, the best revolving apparatus for a ship's guns the ship itself?"

From this point of view, the writer recommends moderation to the admirers of the *Monitor*, and rejects the idea of her alarming the naval power of Europe in the Gulf of Mexico. He expresses his surprise at the patience with which England endures the defiance of America, and wonders what change has come over her since last Winter, when she concentrated fleets and troops in Canada. "Are not the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Defence*, the *Resistance*, and others, worth all Capt. Ericsson's *Monitors*?" he asks. He enumerates the faults of the *Warrior*, as discovered on her late cruise of only a few hundred leagues—her stubbornness to the helm, her heavy rolling, and the fact that she has been undergoing alterations for weeks past, and ascribes similar defects to all the English mailed vessels, but inquires whether any one of them is not a match for several *Monitors*. The question was presented to the English five years ago, when the French floating batteries, clad with iron ten centimetres thick, in one hour, without receiving the least injury, breached the ramparts of Kinburn. For twenty months they have had before their eyes the *Gloire*, the masterpiece of M. Dupuy de Lome, who prepared the plans and superintended its construction. It was put on the stocks in 1858, equipped in August, 1860, and has been at sea for twenty months, in all kinds of weather, or rather chiefly in bad weather, on purpose to test its sea-going qualities.

"Since its completion, it has probably been out a greater number of days than any vessel in the French service, and never yet has been obliged, in all its rough adventures, to enter a dock or a harbor. It has sustained no damages, and if it be true that it rolls a little, yet its motions are very gentle, and it yields in a seaway as well as any vessel of its size has ever done, and obeys its helm with a docility which elicited the admiration of every sailor who ever went on board of it; in fine, it has such qualities either as a vessel of war, or with its movable masts and rigging, that it made a sailing voyage from Toulon to Corsica, going and coming, with sails only, and after the trial trip, it was *declared that it could cross the Atlantic with sails, and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico whence a whole fleet of Monitors assuredly could not drive it, especially when contending with their Dahlgrens against her guns*."

Let the English, then, construct ships, if they see fit, after this new model; they are rich enough to pay for their schooling; but, we wish that in our case, they may not be followed in that path unless, indeed, it be in the way of study. The incident to which the reality of war has given some interest, for a moment, should not disturb us. We are convinced that, upon this occasion, as on so many others, we must simply not allow ourselves to become the dupes of any of those inventions which, after having been tried and condemned by us, have gone to renew their freshness beyond the Atlantic, changing their form and name, indeed, and exaggerating and disguising themselves, but by no means becoming any better for all that trouble."

A New Opera-House.

For some length of time, there has been a movement on foot in this City, having a view toward the erection of a new Opera-House, and we believe that the arrangements with a view toward it have at length been definitely completed. The wishes of those who have been engaged in maturing this scheme were to build a theatre, and, in building it, to do away with two of the old abuses

[illegible] would have cost more to construct than anything [illegible] Academy of Music [illegible] held by the stockholders and the [illegible] of the dead-heads [illegible] of an operatic audience, which has [illegible] such an apparently firm foot [illegible] the New-York Academy. For the last reason [illegible] to reduce the current expenses of an [illegible] establishment to a more reasonable scale [illegible] determined to erect the proposed [illegible] House on a smaller scale than our present [illegible]. The site fixed upon is a very eligible [illegible] Madison-square; and we apprehend [illegible] difficulties arise in securing the [illegible], it will be almost immediately commenced. The proposed House will contain seats for about [illegible] persons, and it is understood that [illegible] will, with, of course, the exception of the parquet and amphitheatre, be divided into boxes, containing four to six seats each. [illegible] stores are to be under the theatre, on the ground floor of the building, the rent of which will be [illegible] as a part payment upon the [illegible] proposed—the entire cost being calculated [illegible] from $160,000 to $190,000. [illegible] point out that this house, when built, will be far more likely to pay the [illegible] on the proprietor or proprietors, [illegible] the mere fact that there will not be a large [illegible] of stockholders entitled to the best [illegible] the house, in that very class upon whom an opera manager has principally to rely for support. This fact alone, must give the house a far greater chance of success—we say this advisedly—for in the term of years since the Academy of Music was first built, it would be difficult to point out a single tenant of that establishment, whose books would foot up at a positive gain. In truth, there can be no reason why opera reasonably and economically managed, should not pay, and pay well, in such a wealthy City as New-York is, although it is here carried on without a subvention from the Government. But to effect such a result, the privileged classes who do not pay, must renounce their privileges or have them denied to them, and the house must be a size which will not allow it to appear empty when scantily filled by a merely paying audience, unless that audience be helped out by a large dead-head addition to it.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

The inventive genius of our people has again become quickened under the pressure of military excitement, and, as in the war of 1812, we are setting an example which other nations must hasten to follow. America, the youngest of governments and the last to protect her coast with fleets, was and is the first to teach the world the true principles of maritime supremacy. Like [illegible], youngest son of Heaven, she is the [illegible] on the domain of Ocean, first, in the era of the Winds, in that of Steam, and now in that of Iron.

NELSON, the greatest of sailors in ancient or modern times, won his victories by breaking the enemy's line of battle, laying his ships alongside the adversary's and then boarding—nor Gaul nor Iberian could resist the fiery onslaught of Albion's hardy mariners. Who of Americans first analyzed the tactics of the famous Admiral, history tells us not, but the war of 1812 led our citizens to the discovery of truer principles and rendered the Nelson system impossible. Half measures are not popular with the American people; *aut Cæsar aut nullus* is our motto, and our action "thorough." We reasoned out the causes of NELSON's success, and improved on everything by which he had gained his victories. Our ships became the fleetest on the seas, and were rigged on other principles than the world had yet seen; our cannon became heavier in calibre, and the science of naval gunnery was reduced to the exactness which others had thought impossible, and, therefore, had never sought to achieve. The results are known to every schoolboy. Ship after ship hauled down her colors to the flag of the young republic, or sunk despairingly beneath the waves, and it seemed as though the ancient supremacy of Albion were becoming a thing of the past, when peace put a stop to the contest. European Governments looked on with astonishment, and were not slow to profit by the system we had introduced. Ships were built on our lines, improved rigging enabled them to sail much closer to the wind, and to tack in shorter space, and long guns of greater calibre were substituted for those light carronades which, fired even at close quarters, hit their object but by chance. An amusing instance of this occurred at the battle of Trafalgar; a Spanish frigate had struck her flag to an English Captain, but a favorable opportunity presenting itself for escape, she made toward the Spanish coast under all sail, pursued by the Englishman. Nearing the protection of a fort, the latter put down his helm and discharged a full broadside at the frigate, but so imperfect was the science of gunnery at that period that not a single shot took effect—*at two cables' distance.*

Steam appeared, and the mechanical genius of our people found a fitting arena in which to display its strength. Long years of peace, however, turned our thoughts away from warlike preparations, and Columbia laying aside the spear and casque, donned her Phrygian cap, and steered her swimming fleets to the waters of far distant lands. Her glittering pennon, gridiron of tyranny, told the oppressed nations of the Old World, "*La République c'est la Paix.*" It told the glorious truth "All men are born free and equal, and are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." "Peace on earth, good will toward men," was the mission of the Republic, and the song of the angels who heralded the Prince of Peace was embodied in the first declaration of the rising colonies. But our Fathers knew too well that peace was only sure in being prepared for war, and they designed us to be a military people, that despots might not imperil our liberties. Every citizen had the right, it was in fact his duty, to learn and be acquainted with the use of arms; and if long years of prosperity have blinded us to their necessity, there have been many in our midst who have not slumbered while we slept. Our STEVENSES and ERICSSONS have worked on in silence, and, under their teachings, the Powers of Europe are now dismantling their fleets, panic-stricken at the lesson taught them by the West.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. obtained his ideas upon the advantages of floating iron batteries during his residence in this country, and, with his usual foresight, quickly recognized their superiority over vessels of the old construction. Great Britain—whose genius does not frequently lie in invention, but who, when she has slowly succeeded in appreciating the results which may accrue from what others have discovered, generally improves upon the first idea, and always pushes forward her improvements with unexampled energy—hastened to follow in the steps of her ally. But it remained to America, the discoverer, to test the capabilities of the new order of things, and we have tested these batteries in every way in which their services can be employed. And what is still more, as we will hereafter show, England and France have not sufficiently comprehended the lesson we have taught them, their already constructed batteries being in every respect inferior to those of our own nearing completion, or in process of construction. Europe has simply sought after invulnerability, while we have experimented upon every detail which can render these batteries efficient. It may appear injudicious to state publicly wherein our superiority exists, but "truth will out" in these days, and, what is more, we have the start of other nations, and largely greater resources than they can boast of. We are the first in the field, and America will belie her past history if foreign nations get ahead of us.

Our batteries will be superior to those of Europe in all of the following particulars:

- Invulnerability.
- Speed.
- Weight of metal thrown.
- Character of projectile.
- Concentration of fire.
- Light draft.
- Seaworthiness.

Such batteries as the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *LaGloire*, and others in course of construction by the English and French Governments, are simply vessels clothed in an iron mail calculated to resist the shot of ordinary guns. We, on the contrary, have introduced the principle of the raft, as in the case of the *Monitor*, which, by offering greater resistance to the water, enables us to decrease the draft. We have also found that the sides of our vessels being inclined, the shot fired at them produces scarcely any effect whatever, and we can, therefore, by so much decrease the thickness of the exterior plates. The power of submersion is another advantage which our rivals have failed to appreciate, and one English paper was foolish enough to assert that because the *Monitor*, after her contest with the *Merrimac*, scarcely showed her deck above water, she was therefore in a sinking condition. But it is not merely in the form of hull that we prove our superiority over our rivals. We have also decided upon a much better arrangement of plates, or shields, whether in regard to the plates themselves or the mode of fastening them. The Navy Department has evinced praiseworthy energy in experimenting upon the best description of iron mail for these new vessels, and it has been greatly assisted by the enterprise of inventors. Shields are now made in successive layers of iron, wood and oakum, which, while decreasing the thickness of the first, and consequently its weight, add much to its elasticity, and therefore to its strength. Other plates, again, are made of corrugated iron; a shot striking these merely flattens the surface, but does not break or penetrate. We have also succeeded in doing away with the projection or appearance of the heads of the bolts outside the plates, thus remedying a defect which has much puzzled European constructors.

Speed is an important element in these batteries, enabling them, as it will, to run and remain in the rear of their adversaries, so as to attack the weakest points. Some of our vessels will be fitted with double screws, one on either side, which will not merely increase their speed, but also render them independent of the rudder, should the latter become deranged. This improvement will, in addition, give them the power of turning round within their own length—as on a pivot. The little *Naugatuck*, now at Fortress Monroe, is particularly designed to prove this capability. But the principal point as regards speed, in which our batteries will prove superior to those of other nations, lies in their increased engine-room. By an admirable arrangement of mechanical contrivances, most of the work heretofore done by hand will, hereafter, be performed by the engine. The crew will thus be much less numerous; the space they would otherwise occupy being given up to the machinery. The *Monitor* was not designed for speed, being simply constructed to prove a principle; but those now constructing under Mr. ERICSSON's supervision and other contractors, will possess far greater power.

The following particulars will give our readers an idea of some of the batteries now afloat and in course of construction:

The *Monitor* is 776 tons burden, her displacement 1,620 tons, and her draft of water 10 feet. Her armament we refrain for the present from describing. Her cost is $275,000.

The *Galena*, built at Mystic, Conn., is 738 tons burden, displacement 1,284 tons, and draft 11 7-12 feet. Her construction somewhat resembles that of the *Merrimac*, her sides sloping towards at an angle of forty-five degrees. By the time these lines reach our readers, the *Galena* will probably be engaged in active service.

The *Ironsides*, now completing at Philadelphia, is vastly more powerful than either of the above. Her burden will be 3,486 tons, displacement 3,600 tons, draft of water only 13 feet, and her estimated cost $780,000. The weight of metal thrown by this monster, will be something enormous, not far short of a ton and a half, her armament being two rifled 200-pounders, and sixteen 11-inch smooth-bore guns. It is hoped the *Ironsides* may be ready for service about the end of June.

The great Stevens Battery, which scientific men pronounce the most astonishing combination of strength of hull and locomotive power, is now being pushed forward with untiring energy: three months will probably see her in commission. Her burden will be 5,000 tons; her displacement, 5,300 tons, and draft of water, 19 feet, that is to say, considerably less draft than such frigates as the *Wabash* and *Minnesota*, or the Collins steamers. The weight of metal will be about the same as that thrown by the *Ironsides*, but, in reality, far greater, owing to the power of concentrating the fire from all the guns upon one point. The guns are to be mounted on the spar-deck, and in the centre of it also, so as to command every point of the compass: they will be as follows: five 15-inch columbiads, similar to the "Union" and "Lincoln" guns, throwing shot of 500 pounds, and two ten-inch rifled guns besides. The speed of this battery is calculated at twenty miles an hour, *out of the water*, and seventeen when submerged, and she will also possess the power exemplified in the *Naugatuck*, of turning round rapidly within her own length. Her cost will not exceed $1,262,000—not much more than one-third of that of the English battery, the *Warrior*, whilst from the unheard-of strength of her hull, her unexampled speed, and the weight of her metal, she would certainly prove a match for half a dozen such craft as the *Warrior*, *Black Prince* or *La Gloire*.

Mr. ERICSSON is now engaged upon six new batteries of similar construction to the *Monitor*, but much more powerful, each being of 1,085 tons burden, 1,450 tons displacement, and 11 feet draft. They will be armed with two 15-inch guns, and the contract price is $400,000 each. Several deficiencies in the *Monitor* will be rectified in these batteries, the pilot-house being placed on the revolving turret, and ventilation passing through the roof of the latter instead of through the deck. All of the six are intended for sea service as well as for the protection of harbors.

In addition to the above there are numerous others in course of construction, which will be armed with guns of 15-inch and 20-inch calibre. The plans are prepared for a *Monitor* three hundred feet in length, the entire upper works being covered with 8-inch thick iron, and the sides of the turret 18-inch thick of the same material. Her two 20-inch guns, throwing two thousand pounds weight of metal, would quickly sink any battery yet proposed in Europe. The Lords of the Admiralty in England are taking much credit to themselves from the expectation, that by the close of the present year they will have ten iron-plated batteries afloat; *by the same period America will have forty*, most of them armed with incomparably heavier guns than Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has ever dared to propose. Some of these vessels are intended for service in the Western rivers, but the channels of the latter are now being improved, and the locks of our canals widened; and, in the event of its being necessary, we shall be able to concentrate our iron fleets on the great Lakes, the Atlantic seaboard, or in the Gulf of Mexico. Our readers will probably have remarked, in reading the report of the debate in the House of Commons on iron-plated ships, that the English Admiralty are now constructing a battery with six turrets, similar to that of the *Monitor*. This floating fort will, at first sight, appear very formidable; but, strange to say, it is only proposed to arm her with 68-pounders. Two of our 20-inch guns will throw a weight of metal equal to *thirty* such guns as these, and it must not be forgotten that the destructive power of metal thrown is in proportion to the less number of guns. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's 300-pounders are smooth bore, and great doubts are expressed by English authorities, whether his experiment will prove successful. Our ordnance officers, however, have kept pace with the inventions of such men as STEVENS and ERICSSON. 15-inch guns, throwing 500-pound shot, are no longer a mere experiment, and it is equally possible to cast 20-inch guns on the same principle.

We have not confined ourselves to increasing the calibre of ordnance, but appreciating the lesson taught us by the successes of the *Merrimac*, our inventors have racked their brains for a projectile which shall penetrate the sloping iron sides of the new batteries. Round shot fly off harmless, and conical are liable to the same fault, as they seldom, if ever, strike with the point. Scores of models have been forwarded to the Navy Department, since the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and some have been selected which will plow up, or gouge iron, though inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees.

We feel confident that the American people, after the above brief *résumé* of our naval preparations, will rest satisfied that their maritime interests are in good hands. Months before the *startling contest in the Chesapeake, the Navy* Department had recognized the necessity of iron-plated ships, and, what is still more, it had also succeeded in persuading our Congressmen of their value. England and France, the two great naval Powers of the world, never realized their importance until the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* awakened them from their slumber. They built one or two of the new batteries, but obviously relied still more on their wooden walls, by continuing to construct the latter. They again have taken years to effect what we have performed in a few months, and, although America has had to begin at the very commencement, yet, by the close of the present year, our iron navy will be more numerous and powerful than those of all Europe. We shall surpass them in invulnerability, speed, sea-going capacity, weight of ordnance and cost of production; that is to say, in everything which constitutes the superiority of the new batteries.

We have hitherto refrained from saying anything in reference to the doings of the rebel States, because our information is derived from very questionable sources. We have yet to learn, however, that any of their "Mrs. Harris" batteries are more than light-timbered river-boats, iron-plated; and it would be almost as difficult to locate their much talked of "last ditch" as to point out their rolling-mills. Their heavy guns, too, are brought from Europe, and in consequence of the "ineffective blockade," the maxim scarcely holds good, that "supply always equals the demand." If, however, they are constructing anything worthy of notice, Uncle Sam will, of course, do them the honor of adding it to his other batteries. The *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* are merely light-timbered river-boats, and therefore incapable of carrying very heavy plates, and the *Merrimac* will, before long, be disposed of. The latter was not engaged by the Ericsson Battery at her last appearance, because her commander had received orders to await the arrival of the *Galena*. The Government is thoroughly satisfied of the vast superiority of the *Monitor* over her antagonist, but it was considered more judicious to decline a second contest until the odds of number were more equalized. If the rebels had been equally satisfied as to the superiority of their vessel, why, in the name of common sense, did she not sail down on the *Monitor*?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HEBREW POETRY. By ISAAC TAYLOR. With a Sketch of the Life of the Author, and a Catalogue of his Writings. New-York: WILLIAM GOWANS. 1862.

REV. MR. TAYLOR, of Ongar, in Essex, Eng., is too well known throughout this country and Canada,—we may say, in all places where the English language is read,—to require any extended comment from us. His works, entitled *Ancient Christianity*, the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*, the *Physical Theory of Another Life*, *Loyola and Jesuitism*, &c., &c., have obtained immense circulation and are standard, in their way. The present volume bears the title he gave to a series of lectures delivered in 1852, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, but its contents are greatly modified from those of the lectures. Mr. TAYLOR's theme may briefly be stated as "The Historic Personality of God"—the reality of Revelation, and the sublime certainty of the scheme of Man's Salvation, as deduced from the Hebrew Psalmists and Prophets from first to last. The erudite author makes war upon what he styles the "atheistic epilepsy" of our age, with a learning and skill that confirm his claim to a place among the theological classics of Protestantism. The beautiful binding, print and arrangement of this valuable volume reflect credit, not only upon the publisher, but upon the entire book-trade of New-York. It is the neatest piece of workmanship, in *its range*, that we have seen for some time.

From the American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, we have received the following:

THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF A TRINITY, proved by a Hundred Short and Clear Arguments, Expressed in the Terms of the Holy Scriptures, Compared after a Manner entirely New. By Rev. WILLIAM JONES, Rector of Nayland, Suffolk, England, 1726 to 1800. Pp. 142, 18mo.; 15c., or gilt, 25c.; post. 6c.

This book might almost be called God's testimony, given in one part of His word, and reiterated in other parts, in which essentially the same language that is in one part spoken of Jehovah and God, is in the other parts spoken of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit. Of such passages, in which the Bible abounds, fifty-one duplicates of corresponding passages are quoted which refer to Christ, and twenty-six duplicates of passages referring to the Holy Spirit. Then passages are quoted showing a trinity of persons; and passages showing a trinity in unity; with a summary view of the whole. Thus every candid reader has before him the Divine record, speaking for itself, irrespective of human theories, on a subject of pure revelation, before which it becomes human reason to bow down with humility, adoration and thanksgiving.

THE CHRISTIAN PHYSICIAN; OR, REASONS WHY THE PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE A FOLLOWER OF CHRIST. By WOLCOTT RICHARDS, M. D. Pp. 92. 18mo. 10c., or 15c. gilt; post. 4c.

DR. RICHARDS, originally from New-London, Conn., has long been an able, laborious, successful and highly esteemed physician in Cincinnati. After showing the legitimate influence of medical studies in leading the mind to God, he presents the importance of religion to the medical man in his encounters with sickness, sorrow and death; his need of Divine support in his professional trials; his obligation to become a Christian because of his opportunities to lead others to Christ; the necessity of the Christian hope to sustain alike himself and his patients in sickness and death; and the obstacles and temptations he has to contend with in leading a religious life. The book is ably, tersely and impressively written—a fine [illegible] for the conscientious practitioner; and of scarcely less interest to every family whose welfare and happiness are identified, in life and in death, with their family religion.

THE BAY PATH. A Tale of New-England Colonial Life. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Letters to the Young," "Lessons in Life," etc. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1862.

As far back as the year 1857, when this work first appeared, we took occasion to commend it in moderate yet sincere terms. Our favorable criticism has, in the sequel, been more than justified. The small edition of the book published in the year of its birth, was soon exhausted, and the handsome [illegible] before us is the result of a fresh and increasing demand for one of the earliest efforts of an author whose more recent productions, the publisher assures us, have reached a circulation of 166,000 copies. The author claims, in the outset, that the Colonial was the romantic period *par excellence* of New-England life, and that it developed a lofty and estimable popular character. With this feeling to guide him, he has presented us with a well-drawn succession of life-pictures, whose panoramic scope includes the days of the witchcraft mania and the curious phases of public action and private vicissitude and adventure revealed from that strange episode of American history.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART, FOR 1862. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, etc., together with Notes on the Progress of Science during the year 1861; a List of recent Scientific Publications; Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, etc. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., Author of "Principles of Natural Philosophy," "Principles of Chemistry," "Science of Common Things," etc. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st. New-York: SHELDON & COMPANY; Cincinnati: GEORGE S. BLANCHARD; London: TRUBNER & COMPANY. 1862, 415 pages, 12mo., cloth, *with a complete* Index and Portrait, engraved on steel, of Com. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, U. S. N. Price $1 25.

This is the twelfth volume of that admirable yearly compilation for which the country has been annually indebted, since 1850, to the enterprise, judgment and industry of Prof. WELLS. The present volume has the peculiar interest in its division relating to "Improvements in the Science of War," that it gives compendious and accurate data concerning iron-clad ships, the existing [illegible] of the civilized world.

Vols. III. and IV. of TICKNOR & FIELDS' beautiful edition of *Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott* are received, and we find them even an improvement on the preceding volumes in some particulars of typography and general appearance, while preserving entire the uniformity of the set. Vol. III. is enriched by an exquisite steel engraving of the Mother of the Scottish Novelist and Bard; and Vol. IV. can boast an equally fine one from the bust of Sir WALTER himself, as executed by SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY. The period reached in the biography is the year 1816, and the chief event the publication of "The Tales of My Landlord," in *Blackwood*. There are copious letters to the publishers, MURRAY and the rest, and the Appendix chapter gives the celebrated "Durham Garland," spoken of as the groundwork of "Guy Mannering."

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE GAME OF EUCHRE. By a Professor. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-street.

To card-players this neat little manual will be welcome. It contains a complete schedule of the laws and usages of the game of euchre, in addition to some history of its origin, and supplies for the first time in print a comprehensible idea of the dread mysteries hidden in those cabalistic words, "Lap, Slam, Jambone and Jamboree."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The steamship *America*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston, at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her mails were forwarded to this City by the evening train, and arrived at midnight. We give below such extracts from our London files as appear to be of most interest.

Importance of the Capture of New-Orleans.

From the London Times.

The Americans in the North are on the tip-toe of expectation for news of the fall of New-Orleans. This is the next thrust of the swordfish into the whale. The Federals are so elated with their recent successes that they are impatient of any pause in the course of victory. They chafe under the delay in clearing the Mississippi, and at being checked at a point five hundred miles above its mouth; but they assure their "ignorant foreign critics" that they have already, in all probability, gained possession of New-Orleans. The force at the mouth of the Mississippi is strong enough to strike terror wherever there is human life to be extinguished and property to be plundered. The American papers boast that it is the most formidable naval force sent on a hostile errand in modern times. In an age which remembers the fleet that spread itself over the Black Sea, the vaunt is sufficiently bombastic, but still it is a tremendous force when directed against an enemy which has no navy and can keep up no dock-yards, and depends upon smuggled supplies for its powder and its guns. It comprises a terrible mortar fleet of the heaviest ordnance which can be bought or made in the North, and more than 200 vessels, including the largest steam frigates in the Federal navy. "The world," we are told, "will be astonished at the force the Federal Government has sent against this rebellious city, and it will take even the American people by surprise when they learn its extent and importance."

The Northern conquerors do not over-estimate the importance of the conquest for the tidings of which they are so impatient. New-Orleans is the commercial metropolis of the South and the West; it is the emporium of the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi and all the great tributaries of that most mighty of rivers. It has a greater command of internal navigation than any city in the Old or New World. In itself, as a city, it is little worth. Built upon a flat below the level of the risen river, it would, perhaps, be to the permanent benefit of its inhabitants if the dykes were cut, and the stream were allowed to flow over it. To friend or to foe its atmosphere alike is fever and death, and even among the acclimated New-Orleanists the annual mortality is three times that of Boston. It is not the city, but the position at the point that commands all the internal navigation which is so important. The Southern papers pertinently remind its defenders that "superior cheapness of transportation by water draws thither all the cotton produced in Middle and Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Mississippi, while the tobacco, hemp and cereals of the vast Western empire find their way thither from the same cause." *The occupation of New-Orleans would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.* This important place is now attacked both by land and by water. Gen. BUTLER has a strong land force under his orders, and Capt. PORTER, with his mortars and his frigates, has already passed the bar at the mouth of the river. Nothing was wanting but that the Mississippi fleet should come down by the upper river, and the city would be surrounded and must fall. But even without this aid, hopes run high at New-York that by this time New-Orleans is in the hands of the Imperial North.

Perhaps in the case of a city where yellow fever and cholera have in some years destroyed one-tenth of the whole population, the best revenge of an invaded people would be to let the invaders take and hold it. Such, however, does not appear to be the intention of the Confederates. They on their side also have their boasts of assured victory. Commercial writers of the first authority have predicted that New-Orleans is destined to become the emporium not only of the Southern and Western States of America, but also of the whole world; and that, when the uncultivated and unoccupied basins of the Mississippi and Missouri are peopled and tilled, this city, or one placed on some happy neighboring site, will eclipse all the present magnificence of the ports of the North. The Confederates are as sanguine that they will be able to preserve their commercial capital for its future destinies as the Federals are that they are even now certainly wresting it from them. New-Orleans is a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and the banks are fortified all the way down. At a convenient point there are forts armed with the heaviest guns, and commanding an artificial dam stretched across the river, and which is calculated to delay any naval force under the guns of the forts for a sufficient time for the artillery to sink them. These defences, we are told, are considerably like those which were prepared by the Chinese to oppose the passage of the English and French boats up the Peiho, and which, although completely successful, were readily overcome when the invaders had leisure to compass their enemy. But, in addition to these, there are, we are told, two iron-cased floating batteries, carrying heavy armaments, and a garrison of 32,000 men eager for the appearance of the invaders. The New-Orleanists say they are mad with excitement and rage, that their hot shot are ready, their furnaces in complete preparation, and that the Yankees, whenever they come, will receive a hot reception.

The game of war on both sides is played with equal enterprise. Events will soon tell us on which side the power of execution lies. Times are much altered since an English Admiral and an English General quarreled and bungled on the same spot, and were lured on by the most transparent tricks to disgraceful defeat. Near half a century has sufficiently improved the art of war to make us certain that Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL will not have an opportunity of saving New-Orleans by the simple tactics of Gen. JACKSON; but, if there be any truth in the loud cries of defiance of the Southern Press, *the conquest of this city is not so absolutely certain as the Northerners think.* It may be attacked either from the sea or from the river. If the Federalists think it better to force their gunboats and [illegible] up the river their success must depend upon their being able to run the gauntlet of the forts and batteries. Once past these there is deep water up to the city quays, and many miles above. *Arrived at them New-Orleans is their own.* But, if they are strong enough by land, there is an inlet of the sea which reaches within six miles of the city, and from this they may debark their land army and attack the city by land. The 32,000 men in garrison ought to be able to give a good account of these invaders, *if that garrison exists in any other columns than those of the newspapers.* It is suggested that the attack is to be made in concert, by Gen. BUTLER, debarking from the Lake, or rather Gulf, of Pontchartrain, and by Capts. PORTER and FARRAGUT up the river. *If there be any real fight in these belligerents, this is an impending event worth our interest.*

A British View of the Situation in America.

From the London Morning Herald.

The New World now trembles under the measured tread of armed men. The wooden huts which sheltered the ill-clothed Southerner from the rain, and snow, and hail, and from the fierce biting gales which swept from the mountain gorges, are blackened ruins; and the cotton-canvas tents which performed the same friendly office to the well-clothed and well-cared-for Federal soldier, have either fallen a prey to the camp-follower, or found a place in the country wagons *in the baggage-train.* The camp-fires, fed laboriously during the long weary Winter months, on the Southern and Northern side, by chopping down primeval forests, of stalwart growth, to be dragged afterward from the bush through snow and mud for miles, and then by relays of soldiers turned into handy faggots, no longer flare in the still midnight and beguile the time of the drowsy watchers. Winter has come and gone, the ground is once more dry and firm, the nights scarcely chilly, and the hostile armies are again in motion. The district lately occupied by the Southern forces on the Potomac is changing masters. The South is massing its soldiers on its weak defensive points, and leaving its frontier open were attack will do no harm. Never in modern times have so many men been arrayed against each other, never have military operations assumed such magnitude, and never possibly will more blood have been shed. It is the hand of Cain raised once more against his brother; the strong seeking the subjugation of the weak; the brave and gentle born rising to defend home, and life and honor. Blood will, therefore, flow like water, and the times in which we live be stained by the perpetration of a revolting crime.

Turn which way the tide of battle may, history promises no example of like carnage. *The North, fired by recent success, hastened by the shortness of the fighting season, and goaded by clamor, is, it appears, to try the rash experiment of bearing down the enemy more by force than science.* In a month or little more from now, the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to New-Orleans must be won or lost, and the adjacent States brought back into the Union, for the sickness in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi in midsummer is as deadly to the Northerner as to the unacclimated European. There is thus no time to carry on the war in the Mississippi Valley in what has been called the Old World fashion, and while the Federal fleet does the best it can with New-Orleans, Gens. GRANT and HALLECK are to drive the enemy before them from the west into the Gulf of Mexico. *But between the Federal forces in the west and the Gulf of Mexico there is a breadth of country to be traversed and a length of river to be forced which to any but Americans would be appalling.* Memphis is 242 miles below Cairo, and 700 miles above New-Orleans, and everywhere below Savanna, on the Tennessee River, and No. 10 Island on the Mississippi, the Federal Generals are believed to be opposed by superior Confederate forces. And not only so, but while the Confederate forces hold the country from Decatur to Memphis as the base, the Mississippi River from Memphis to No. 10 Island as the perpendicular, and the country from Decatur to No. 10 Island as the hypothenuse of a right-angle triangle, the Federals merely threaten the base of this position at Corinth from Savannah, and the apex, or extremity, at No. 10 Island. The North, therefore, whatever its disregard of science, is opposed in the Mississippi Valley by consummate scientific skill, for were No. 10 Island to be captured, there are no fewer than 22 more islands between No. 10 Island and Memphis on some of which the Confederates might make the same determined stand they now do. Again, were BEAUREGARD to be attacked at Corinth, and routed as ignominiously as the Confederate Generals who commanded Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, the whole Confederate force lying between No. 10 Island and Corinth—the number of which is stated at 120,000 fighting men—would at once cover the retreat or rout of BEAUREGARD, and even threaten the Federal rear. Still further on the right bank of the Mississippi, and occupying much the same position as the Confederate forces between Decatur and No. 10 Island, are the Confederate Divisions under Gen. VAN DORN, who fought so well at Pea Ridge, and now threaten the besieging force on the right bank of the Mississippi, before No. 10 Island. *If, then, the North attempts to bear down the South in the Mississippi Valley, the Confederates have only to keep their ground to command success; while, at the best, the success of the North would be only partial.* And what does partial success or defeat to the North in such a case imply? Partial success can only stave off the day of reckoning until the setting in of the sickly season; and defeat implies utter and sickening ruin. As long as the South commands the Mississippi, the ready fleets of swift steamers formerly employed in the cotton trade, and which usually made the up river voyage from New-Orleans to Cairo in four days, would be employed as transports to cut off the retreat of the Federal forces, and not a single Federal soldier need escape. *A terrible vengeance would be in store for the Federal forces in the Mississippi Valley for the excesses which have been charged against them.*

Equally disastrous to the Federal cause are the probabilities in Virginia. Run who may in the present war, the Virginians will never run, and no honest Northerner believes they will. They are the nobles of the land, the men to whom the United States owe all that is great in its literature, its science, and its statesmanship. Virginia has cradled the worthiest and greatest in the land, and the refinement and heroism of its sons have been emulated by their children's children. Every Virginian hearthstone, it has been said, will be torn up, and every Virginian shed his blood before the Old Dominion passes from its present keeping. And Virginia is as well and as stoutly held as the Mississippi Valley. The Federal forces may push their way up the Virginia rivers, and even capture Richmond, but, away from their gunboats and supplies, the Federal forces will have to fight Virginia and the South on equal terms. In fact, success in Virginia will place the Federals on an unequal footing, for they will be in a strange country, and will have to fight not merely with the Potomac, but with Maryland in their rear. Maryland has for a year been held in chains and ruled with a rod of iron by the Federal Government, and a severe Federal check in Virginia means nothing less than the uprising of the people of the State, not to wage war in the usual way, but after the fashion which has made Baltimore the terror even of the United States. Maryland in arms would be a people armed with the bowie-knife and revolver, butchering every Federal fugitive in cold blood. From the North Maryland has received no tenderness, *and if its day of vengeance should come the world will only shudder.*

American Government Securities and Railways.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ₩ cent	78 @ 82	
United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1874	75 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	50 @ 53	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	70 @ 71	[illegible]
Erie shares, $10 (all paid)	24 @ 22	21½ [illegible]
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	54 @ 55	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	86 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	79½ @ 80½	80½ [illegible]
Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent.	70 @ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent.	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	76½ @ 77½	75
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	48½ @ 47½ dis.	[illegible] dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	49 @ 51	50½
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ ct.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., '82	87 @ 89	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	73 @ 75	73
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. b., 1876	83 @ 86	
Do. $100 shares	74 @ 76	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. '72	98 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv.	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent.	84 @ 86	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 20	

The Y. M. D. U. C. and Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, held at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, last evening, WM. L. REED, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which, after an animated debate, was adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Party have always opposed interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as in States where it exists, and in the Territories of the United States; and

Whereas, A Republican Congress have most injudiciously passed an act abolishing Slavery in said District, which has been sanctioned by a Republican President; and

Whereas, The Republican Party, intending to cast some of the odium of that measure upon the Democratic Party, appointed Col. BRADY one of the Commissioners upon remuneration under said act, who has declined said appointment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by Col. BRADY in declining said appointment, and that we consider any Democrat who will serve as a Commissioner under said act unworthy of our confidence, deserving of our censure, and a traitor to our Party and its principles.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club:

President—H. P. CARR.
Vice-President—FREDERICK TALLMER.
Recording Secretary—C. HAWES.
Corresponding Secretary—WM. L. REED.
Treasurer—HENRY J. [illegible].
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. J. [illegible].

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 550 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and make up with the taste for which this house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S, No. 550 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youths, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBATT & RAYMOND, (Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,) No. 441 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Shirts and Collars Made to Order. Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army. There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c. are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army. Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military) Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters [illegible] Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attendant in [illegible].

P. P. P. P. PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE. See advertisement in the Medical column.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the purses and pens to suit the hand of every writer, at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

KELLY—[illegible].—On Saturday, May 3, by Rev. Mr. Chambers, of this City, THOMAS G. KELLY to MARGARET [illegible], both of Staten Island.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 2, after a short illness, ANTOINETTE BLOODGOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her brother William, and brother-in-law, Charles [illegible], are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 3, of consumption, REBECCA [illegible], wife of Edgar E. Boyd, aged [illegible] years, 2 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] Stockton-st., without further invitation.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 3, FANNY, daughter of J. H. and Adda H. [illegible], aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, [illegible]

LEVY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 3, E. LEVY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible]

McDONOUGH.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 3, HARRIET FREDERICK, wife of Francis M. McDonough, aged 26 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1 Willow-st., [illegible] Hoboken, [illegible] on Monday, May 5.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—May 3, 1862.
29, 24, 1, 44, 16, 33, 20, 50, 31, 67, 3, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—May 3, 1862.
56, 43, 10, 28, 1, 15, 32, 31, 69, 48, 65, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 187.—May 3, 1862.
62, 45, 75, 43, 48, 33, 36, 49, 53, 38, 43, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 188.—May 3, 1862.
48, 74, 30, 75, 24, 54, 65, 35, 28, 38, 60, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING, AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Can save 20 per cent. by purchasing at our establishment.
EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES OF SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES:

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	[illegible]
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, [illegible] pieces	[illegible]
BREAKFAST COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz.	[illegible]
COVERED BUTTER DISHES, each	[illegible]
DINING, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, in all 130 pieces, for	[illegible]
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, per doz.	[illegible]
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES, per doz.	[illegible]
CUT-GLASS WINE GLASSES, per doz.	[illegible]
HALF-PINT TUMBLERS, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE IVORY DINNER KNIVES, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE IVORY DESSERT KNIVES, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE PLATED ICE PITCHERS, each	[illegible]
FINE PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE PLATED TABLE FORKS, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE PLATED TEA SPOONS, per doz.	[illegible]
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, per set	[illegible]
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, [illegible] chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	[illegible]
FINE PLATED CASTERS [illegible] each	[illegible]

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1852, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 185 and 187 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

YREWOB [illegible]
1,000 DOZ. GENTS' LINEN COLLARS, Worth 25 cents, selling at 10 CENTS EACH.
Also, an immense assortment of clothing at WAR PRICES, By the Bowery Clothing Company, No. [illegible] Bowery, near Grand-st.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c. received at No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, feathers, furs, &c. No. 7 West 11th-st., [illegible]
E. [illegible] & CO., successors to [illegible].

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At [illegible] for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the load [illegible]
Address C. COLLINS, [illegible].

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] THE MISSISSIPPI—PRIZES CAPTURED—A REBEL STEAMER TAKEN—REFUGEES FROM TAMPA—SURRENDER OF THE TOWN DEMANDED.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, April 20, 1862.

The last few days has brought no arrival from Ship Island and the Mississippi, excepting the steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible], which has made the trip, visiting all the squadron in the Gulf. She brings no accounts of engagements on the Mississippi or at Mobile, and we are thus still in suspense and anxiety [illegible] of the [illegible] movements of the naval fleet and Gen. BUTLER's forces. The former are known to have gone up the river in large numbers, and it is understood that Gen. BUTLER's command were in or approaching Lake Pontchartrain. An attack on Fort Pike has been reported. A few days more must give us very important news from that [illegible].

The gunboat *New-London*, Capt. [illegible], instead of being sunk, as has been reported, has captured a very valuable prize-cargo of cotton, which has been dispatched North.

The rebel propeller steamer *Florida*, arrived here on Thursday, a prize to the bark *Pursuit*, Capt. CATE, with only two hundred bales of cotton. Capt. CATE sent his ships' boats well armed into St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., where the steamer was lying, loading up for Havana, and after a pretty sharp resistance captured her with most of the officers and crew prisoners. The [illegible] arrived yesterday, having lost another prize, the sloop *Lafayette*, laden with cotton, which they had in tow. The weather being rough, the sloop became very leaky, and finally sunk.

The English schooner *Orris*, of Nova Scotia, arrived here on the 14th inst., without any anchor, having broke away from her mooring at the mouth of the Brazos, where she had been from the 12th January to 31st March, awaiting to discharge her cargo. This is the same cargo shipped some time before at New-York on the schooner *Brunette*, consigned to A. WEBB & Co., of Matamoras. The *Brunette* was wrecked on the Florida Reef and brought into Key West. The cargo was reshipped to New-York, and was again reshipped at New-York for Matamoras to the same consignee. Verily this Matamoras trade is attended with some difficulties. The captain of the *Orris* seems like a man in despair, and as there is no sufficient grounds for detaining him, he will have to purchase more anchors and try the Brazos again.

Another party of our townsmen arrived from Tampa in the *Connecticut*, having escaped from there, where they had been held captive for six months, and compelled to enter the rebel volunteer service. They made their escape while on picket duty and got off to the blockading vessel. They confirm fully the reports of want and desperation previously received from that quarter. From one of these young men I learn that on Sunday last a flag of truce was sent up to Tampa by the Captain of ship *Ethan Allen*, demanding the surrender of that place, which was refused, when the authorities were notified that twenty-four hours would be allowed to remove the women and children. The result I have not learned, as my informant left on Monday. He reports the rebels 700 strong, with [illegible] pieces of artillery and full of fight.

The schooner *Thomas Holcome* arrived two days since with Mr. FRANCIS MCDERMOTT and twenty-seven others, mechanics, as passengers, and a full cargo, consisting of building materials, machinery, tools, lumber and everything necessary for the establishment of a machine shop for naval repairs and construction.

The deepest feeling was manifested on Friday evening, upon the reception of the news of the battles at Corinth and Island No. 10. An unusual display of National flags was made yesterday, from sunrise to sunset, in honor of the victory; and it was noticeable that many places were thus decorated where a year since the rebel colors floated.

Four prize cargoes of cotton, with the vessels, will be sold to-morrow, the 21st, at United States Marshal's sale. Sharp competition is anticipated. There are some other cargoes (prizes) of merchandise still undisposed of.

Two rebel steamers arrived at Havana on Friday, with the lone star and the rebel colors flying. There were six there before, one of which had been discharging cotton into the ship *S. R. Mallory* alongside. Capt. [illegible] required the captain of the ship to discontinue this, when the cotton was afterward transferred secretly by lighters.

The following are the vessels in port April 20:

U. S. frigate Niagara, Commander MCKEAN.
U. S. gunboat De Soto, Capt. WALKER.
U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Capt. WOODHULL.
Rebel prize steamer Florida.
U. S. bark Pampero.
U. S. bark Pursuit, Capt. CATE.
U. S. gunboat steamer Gen. Rainey.
U. S. gunboat schooner Wanderer.
U. S. gunboat bark Amanda, Capt. GORDON.
U. S. steamers Kensington and R. R. Cuyler; just arrived.

Barks Kate Stamler, Capt. Rich; Anna, Capt. Wheeler; M. J. Colcord, Capt. Colcord; Kanawha, Capt. Chapman.

Brigs [illegible], Capt. Speed; Amanda Jane, Capt. Dow; Marine, Capt. Godfrey; M. E. Milliken, Capt. Norden; Wapper, Capt. Wilkinson; Col. Wm. Coggins, Capt. Coggins; Mary Alvina, Capt. Ames; Samuel G. Adams, Capt. Carver.

Schooners Orris, (Br.,) N. S.; Thomas Holcome, Capt. Bennett; [illegible], (Br.) Ruatan, Capt. Eden, with fruit; Brazos, Capt. Haise; Sawba, Capt. Whittemore; P. I. Farland, Capt. Gillette; W. L. Springs, Capt. Adams.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Bad Weather—Movements of Gen. Curtis' Army—The Rebels Going East to Join Beauregard, &c.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

FORSYTH, Mo., HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, Saturday, April 19, 1862.

For two days and nights we have been suffering from a severe rain-storm; the ground is wet and cold, the leaves have commenced unfolding, but put forth slowly; the woods are tinged with green, but the progress of vegetation seems to be arrested by a succession of cold rain-storms, that have beaten upon us ever since we left Cassville to cross the Ozark Mountains to this place. This is a serious disappointment at a time when we need the early grass to help our deficient supply of forage. With warm and sunny weather, and gentle showers, the grass in this region should now have been several inches high.

The entire army is removing a short distance from this place, where something can be had toward the support of the army. The tendency is eastward. Gen. DAVIS' division is encamped on the Springfield road, about fifteen miles north; Gen. ASBOTH's division, [illegible] miles east of the Springfield road, on Swan Creek; Gen. CARR's division was, till yesterday, on Bear Creek, but has moved eastward, and Gen. OSTERHAUS' division is, to-day, moving out from this miserable town, first to the north, and then in an easterly direction. What the final movement is to be no one knows. A few days ago we heard that PRICE, with a portion of his army, was at Jacksonport, on the White River, about eighty miles south of this point, in Arkansas. It turns out that only some rebel cavalry were there. The impression is strengthened that PRICE has gone to join BEAUREGARD, to aid, if possible, in arresting the progress of our arms down the Mississippi River. There is probably nothing left in Arkansas but roving bands of rebel jayhawkers. The people of Arkansas, our commanding General thinks, are more friendly to us than those of Southwest Missouri, and there is less persecution of Union men. It now appears more and more probable that we are only waiting for the possession of the Mississippi, as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, to make a forward movement, and thenceforth occupy that State, and receive our supplies from St. Louis by water.

One rumor has it that we are about to move to Ironton, Mo.; another, that we are destined to go down the left bank of the White River, into Arkansas, as far as Jacksonport. And by the time we reach there, it is supposed we can receive our commissary stores by water. The labor and expense of transporting them from Rolla here by mule teams are immense. One has only to march a few days over these wretched roads, and see the streams there are to ford, the gravelly and yielding bottoms, the steep banks, the rutted quagmires along the creek bottoms, the rocky roads over mountain ridges—to see the dead horses and mules by the roadside, and to hear the oaths and resounding whips of the teamsters, as they urge on their ill-fed animals—to realize the difficulty of transporting supplies to an army of over ten thousand men, nearly two hundred miles from any railroad or river communication at our command.

On coming to Rolla I was struck with the fact that there was neither church nor school-house in that town. From there to Springfield, a distance of 120 miles, in which there are farming neighborhoods settled over twenty years, I saw but one church—a half-finished building, commenced by the Southern Methodists, and afterward abandoned—and not a single school-house. At Springfield there were indications of moral, religious and intellectual culture, (churches and academies, temporarily abandoned during the occupation of the town by the rebels, some of them destroyed,) but from Springfield to Cassville there was not a church or school-house to be seen. In Cassville, I think, there must have been some church once used for religious purposes, but it was not visible, nor distinguishable from the other houses. From Cassville to this town, no church or school-house has met my eye. In Galena, the county seat of Stone County, there is no such structure. In Forsyth there is the same destitution of any outward sign of religion or education. Is it any wonder that in such a region the rebellion should find adherents, among an ignorant and prejudiced population?

The soldiers are growing impatient at their delay in this region, and are anxious to march in some direction where they can have a more active warfare. Nothing would gratify them more than an order to march right through Arkansas to the capital of that State, to plant the Stars and Stripes there, and march on to the Mississippi, to join the grand army that is to open that great channel of Western commerce to the Gulf of Mexico. On such an expedition we should find subjects more worthy of our pen, and more interesting to your readers. Until we march from this impoverished and benighted region, they must exercise patience and forbearance over the dullness of scenes that have but little meaning, and of movements that are apparently without an object, save to find forage for our mules and horses, and such other necessaries as are not brought to us by our commissary trains.

AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO.

Movements of the Allies in Mexico—Trade with the Rebels—Munitions of War Passing Through Tampico—The United States Consul Hard at Work—Necessity for a Government Steamer, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TAMPICO, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Our city is so far quiet, since the retirement of the Spaniards from this port. The allied fleet is still at Vera Cruz, and that city is garrisoned by the Spaniards, yet the force of the combined fleets is too small to make any advance in the interior. Nor are they by any means prepared to do so—having neither tents nor animals, and after manning their vessels, not 5,000 men to spare—so that if the Mexicans had held the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa they would not have had Vera Cruz up till the present, as it is no easy matter to make an offensive war with this country, fortified as it is by both nature and art. Only let the Mexicans be true to Mexico and to their national interests, and their night will soon be brightened into day.

The fleet have not in any way communicated with this port, as their intention is, I believe, to come to an arrangement with Mexico, but wishing to have the control of all the revenue of her ports, and of her moneyed institutions, which would have so much influence in the country as to force it in a very short time to drop into the lap of monarchy.

This, we, as Americans, must guard against, as Spain is only the cloak for England. As to the bondholders, let any one acquainted with Mexican affairs see the spirit of the first loans through the house of Goldsmith & Co., and Staples & Co., London Bankers, and from that period, which was as early as 1823, to the present, England has had the control of the moneyed affairs in this ill-fated country. Next, her national as well as individual enterprise in placing a regular line of Mail packets between those ports and England, starting from Falmouth, England, and then succeeded by the Royal Mail steamers, touching here once per month at an expense of $250,000 per annum to the British Government, and a regular Mail Agent under the control of the Lords of the Admiralty, whose duty it is to deliver and receive the mails; and to England's mails are we, I may say, solely dependent for our communication with the North, as this mail goes to Havana and thence through our Consul-General, Mr. SHUFELDT. We were made to feel this to a painful extent at the time of the fever-heat of the *Trent* and Mason and Slidell affair, as Mr. Consul-General CRAWFORD, in Havana, *refused*, as Her Majesty's Consul, to allow any American mail or letters to be sent to this port or Vera Cruz, much to the prejudice of all our commercial interests with the loyal States of the Union. I speak as a sufferer, being the only New-York merchant here. This is still the more felt, as Mr. CRAWFORD has received the courtesy of many New-Yorkers.

Then, here we have nearly the same game played as at Havana. Our misfortunes are an unction to every Englishman here, and everything is done to cover the property and aid the rebels, indirectly or directly, as far as possible—lending their flag to every thing that can carry a Union-jack, from an oyster-boat to a bungey—anything to oppose the Union, or the loyal citizens here, who, I regret to say, are reduced to the Consul and the writer; and bravely has he stood, before I came here, single-handed in the conflict, not hopeless, nor faltering, although matters were dark and gloomy—not shrinking from his duty to those Stars that marked the hour of his birth, and his native land's glory.

One thing in my short sojourn here—I have never seen a place where Americans are so shut out from the intercourse of the world (especially New-York or the United States) as we are here, and made to be subservient to the natives, who detest American interests, and who have done everything to promote the Southern Confederacy, and break up our glorious Union into fragments. And such of England's representatives abroad as have come under my observation vied with each other in helping the rebels. A jolly Scot, who is mail agent here for the steamers between this port, Vera Cruz and Southampton, really became the nominal agent for one of these oyster-boats, of sixteen tons. She went on a mission to Brazos Santiago, with succor for the rebels, it is said, and twenty-five kegs of powder; but the hand of God was much stronger than man's will, as on reaching the Brazos she was struck by a gale and went down, and her poor crew were only saved through the humane and manly efforts of Capt. SAML. SWARTWOUT, of the *Portsmouth*, and his prompt and gallant officers, who risked their own lives to save those men from an untimely grave; for which, after their return here, they speak with the deepest gratitude, for their timely aid, and also for attending to their wants there.

This place is now completely overrun by Texans, refugees from the hand of oppression and bloodshed, and here, as the Consulate has never been supplied with any means for the relief of distressed citizens, the Consul is sadly harrassed for relief, and has given, in the last six months, more than his salary, and I have been the only one to aid, as all the other Americans are apostates and rebels against the land of their birth. What a sad state of affairs! I noticed yesterday another arrival of Union soldiers in his office, and saw him give a few dollars for bread for them to eat, as we cannot see them starve. Trade being so cut off, I cannot do as much as I would; but hunger is a powerful appellant. I wish you, through your columns, would let this be known, and have means in some way sent by our Government to our Consul, for the relief of the sufferers, many of whom are Union soldiers, and so far all are Union men, and willing to fight for their country.

I hear it rumored that the Minister of War for Mexico is imprisoned, while others say he has been shot; still there is no official news of the assertion, and no mails from Vera Cruz or from the capital. If our Government could only see the difficulty that the Americans have to contend with in this port, especially the Consul, who has to labor under every disadvantage, for want of the means of advices from every point, and the large discount that the American interest and name is suffering, I am confident that a vessel would be at once placed under his care, touching at least semi-monthly at this port and Vera Cruz, as this is now of more importance than the latter, on account of Texas, and so much of the munitions of war passing on through here, and our Consul is daily combatting to prevent it. Only send him a small steamer, and although narrowed down to two persons, we can keep them all at bay, for there is an untiring vigilance on our part, and for Union and liberty, and to give a death blow to all traitors.

Mr. PICKETT is here, after his defeat in Mexico—now on his way to Texas—through a mail conveyance started by the Southerners, and aided by a German house here, namely, that of Dennen & Co. YANCEY, the Commissioner to France, came here incognito, from Havana, and stopped here. Meanwhile PICKETT went around to see all the facilities that could be reached here; only the Consul's health is not able to stand so much fatigue alone; he has more work than all the other Consuls or Ministers. Do influence the Government to send a steamer to ply regularly until this thing is closed, so that the supply through Brownsville and this frontier may be cut off. This, next to Havana, is the hot-bed of rebels from New-Orleans and Mobile, and the chances of seizures are very great. Respectfully yours, J. F.

The Crops in the Northwest.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 21.

During a passage through many, and a sojourn in a few of the towns on the line of the Rock Island, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railways, during the past week, we have ascertained, by inquiries and personal inspection, that the growth of winter wheat never looked more promising. The extreme backwardness of the season must render the cultivation of spring wheat to a very small area. The ground is as yet totally unfit to receive the seed, and the time is now past when it will be safe to sow it with any prospect of a successful crop. The time for corn planting has hardly yet arrived. If we shall be relieved within a couple of weeks of the present unpleasant state of weather, it will afford opportunity for successful corn planting, and farmers will undoubtedly put in as large a crop as their facilities for obtaining labor at the present and prospective scarcity for help will permit. We are not yet without hopes of a large crop of corn.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

State vs. Territory—A Proclamation by Brigham Young—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March 19, 1862.

What are we? Are we a Territory or are we a State? We have a Territorial organization, and we have a State organization. We have a Territorial Acting Governor, and we have a State Governor beginning to act. We have a batch of high civil officers appointed by the National Government, and we have a corresponding batch of high civil officers elected by the "sovereign people" of the "State of Deseret." So you see the questions of "to be, or not to be," and what to be, are assuming an actual importance in this Territory.

On Monday, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor elect, and HEBER C. KIMBALL, Lieutenant-Governor elect, took the oath of office before Hon. ELIAS SMITH, Probate Judge of this county. BRIGHAM took upon himself the following responsibility:

I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Deseret, according to the best of my abilities.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Having taken the oath, Gov. YOUNG was prepared for business; so he straightway issued his proclamation for a session of the Legislature, as follows:

"Proclamation by the Governor elect of the State of Deseret:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Deseret has been ratified by the people; and

Whereas, Said Constitution provides that 'the first meeting' of the General Assembly under said Constitution shall be as 'directed by the Proclamation of the Governor elect.'

Now, therefore, I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor elect for said State, do hereby direct the members elect of said General Assembly to meet at the State House (formerly Council House) in this city, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 A. M., to elect Senators to the Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

Done at Great Salt Lake City this 17th day of March, A. D., 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 86th. (Signed,)

BRIGHAM YOUNG."

The "Council House" was, until recently, the "*Deseret News* office." The *News* vacated the building in favor of the State Legislature, and established itself in the "Deseret Store," on the corner of the block opposite.

So the Territory of Utah is emerging into the State of Deseret, for the present anyhow. Of course much interest is evinced as to how the new order of things will take at Washington, D. C., and in the States generally. Here, the feeling is freely expressed, that it is the duty of Congress to acknowledge the present initiatory steps and to straightway admit "Deseret" into the Union "on an equal footing with the original States." On Tuesday, the drum and fife band saluted the principal officers elect, and the Stars and Stripes floated from various buildings in the city.

Hereafter, mails for the East and West from this city, will be made up daily instead of tri-weekly. Many letter-writers in the States, in sending to this Territory, continue to prepay the ten-cent rate. This is a work of supererogation, for two or three months ago the letter postage was restored to the old and usual three-cent rate.

In consequence of the unusual amount of snow in the mountains immediately surrounding us, many persons are anticipating heavy floods when the weather gets warmer. On Sunday, BRIGHAM, as I am informed, advised those who dwell on the "bottoms" to remove their earthly goods, as far as possible, and their residences, to the higher lands, before the waters came down upon them. Our stormy weather still continues—fine one day and snow the next. The ground is mostly bare, and the roads are as bad as anybody can wish.

Judge KINNEY dismissed his grand jury yesterday, after they had found a few indictments, but none of particular moment. The Judge incidentally congratulated the jury upon the change from a Territorial to a State Government, and hoped peace and prosperity would ensue.

The Probate Court is dealing with the fellows who assaulted and robbed Gov. DAWSON, on his departure from this city, on the 31st December last. Wood Reynolds, Jason Luce, John M. Luce, Wilford Luce and Isaac Neibaur were indicted for assault, and Wilford Luce, John M. Luce and Isaac Neibaur for larceny. Wilford Luce, Jason Luce and Wood Reynolds were fined, the first two $50 and the last $25 and costs on the charge of assault. Isaac Neibaur and John M. Luce were acquitted on that charge, but have yet to answer to the charge of larceny.

Notwithstanding the mud, the theatre is well filled every night. To night "The Porter's Knot" and "Sarah's Young Man" are the attractions.

A few days ago, on the eastern slope of the Big Mountain, within half a mile of the summit, four telegraph men, who were looking after the wires, found a shanty nearly buried with snow. Having a considerable weight of tools, bedding and rations, they concluded to deposit them in the shanty until wanted. They accordingly commenced to break in, but a voice within was heard, which they soon discovered proceeded from a woman, who was in a pitiable condition, having been there ten days without food, fire or blankets. It appears that she had made the rash attempt to cross the mountain, from west to east, to see her daughter, but was caught in a storm. She was sheltered from the storm in a saw-mill west of the mountain for one night and foolishly continued her journey the next day, but was unable to get further than the shanty, into which she went amid a heavy snow-storm, which soon nearly covered the building. A few loose heads of wheat, the scatterings of some horse feed, had been all the food she had got.

A Specimen of Rebel News.

From the Nassau Guardian, 12th.

The steamer *Cecile*, (CARLIN,) arrived on Thursday night from Charleston, which port she left on Sunday evening. In addition to other news published in this impression relative to the war, we received the following

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, April 6, 1862—9½ P. M.

We have gained a grand victory in Missouri, one in New-Mexico, and Gen. JOHNSTON has conquered this day the grand army of Gen. BUELL in Tennessee. This last battle has been one of 80,000 on the side of the Federals, and 38,000 on our side.

The telegraph says BUELL's army will be cut to pieces, and mostly captured. A battle is now progressing at Yorktown, Va., thus far favorable to the South; and Gen. BEAUREGARD has checked the army and gunboats at Island No. 10.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in several cases heard before him in this District, two of which we give notes of, as follows:

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—EQUITABLE LIEN.

Joseph W. Delano vs. The Proceeds of the Bark J. Wallis, Jr.—This case came up on a petition of Delano to be paid out of the proceeds of the vessel the amount of a bill of supplies furnished her by him. The supplies were furnished her in this port on the application of her master. About the time the delivery of them was to be completed, Johnson, the present claimant, purchased a third of the vessel. On such purchase the vendor and Johnson expressly agreed with Delano that, as part of the consideration of that purchase, Johnson should pay Delano's bill, amounting to over $1,000; and thereupon, Delano furnished the supplies, and allowed the vessel to depart from the State without filing any lien. Johnson did not pay the bill, and the bark afterward being in Baltimore, Delano took measures to have her attached there, to collect his debt. Johnson learning this, wrote to him, telling him that he had bought another third of the vessel, and would be responsible for the debt; that he had gone to Baltimore to take the vessel and bring her to New-York, and as soon as he could get her he would consign her to him (Delano) in New-York, and requesting him not to attach the vessel. Delano, accordingly, did not have her attached, and she was brought to New-York by Johnson, but he did not consign her to Delano, and on her arrival here, she was immediately libeled by Peter Rice, et al. and was thereafter sold under process issued in that suit for $4,400.

A decree was made in favor of the libelants in that suit for $1,700 and costs, which was paid out of the proceeds. The balance remaining was, on a consent signed by the proctor for one claimant, Douglass, by some means not sufficiently explained, immediately obtained by the present claimant, Johnson, and his proctor. Delano's petition was filed on the same day, and a stipulation was afterward given to secure to him whatever sum the Court should award him.

Held by the Court.—It is conceded that the petitioner could not have maintained his libel directly against the vessel for the recovery of his debt, but it is insisted, upon the authority of the case of the *Santa Anna*, decided in this District in 1850, (1 Blatch. and How. 78,) and the case of the *Stephen Allen*, decided here in 1850, (Ibid. 175,) as well as of the case of the brig *Prudent*, decided by Judge Washington in 1804, (1 Wash. C. C. R. 352,) that this Court should direct the payment of the petitioner's debt out of the surplus in Court. If these cases are to be followed, the petitioner must have a decree. I am aware that the tendency of the later decisions is to limit the remedy of petitioners against the surplus to cases in which they had a maritime lien or privilege upon the vessel, or else a lien thereon which could have been enforced in a Court of Common Law or Equity. And yet I am not prepared, while sitting temporarily in this District, to disregard the cases arising here, which, though decided in 1850 and 1850, were published with the sanction of the learned Judge of this District in 1855, and may be considered as authoritative expositions of the rule then acted upon in this District. This case is, I think, a stronger case than that of the *Santa Anna*, and a decree for the petitioner will be fully sustained by the case of the *Stephen Allen*.

There is also another ground upon which a decree for the petitioner may be based. The letter of Johnson from Baltimore may be properly regarded as a promise to consign the vessel to the petitioner; in other words, to put her in his possession or under his control for the security of his debt. Such is the fair construction of the promise, for so Johnson evidently intended it should be understood. Considering the circumstances under which she was permitted to leave the State, upon the faith of Johnson's agreement to pay, and the fact that she might have been attached for the debt in Baltimore, and was not, in consequence of this letter, I shall hold that this agreement was founded upon sufficient consideration, and was in equity an appropriation of the specific property to the payment or security of the petitioner's debt. The bark, on her arrival in New-York, should have been placed in his possession under the agreement; and, as between the parties to the agreement, the Court is authorized to consider what under the contract and in equity should have been done, as having been actually done, for the purpose of giving the petitioner a lien on the surplus funds in court. If Johnson had carried out his contract, instead of fraudulently violating it, the petitioner could have held the vessel in his possession as a security for his debt, and in a Court of Equity, he is not to be permitted to take advantage of his own misconduct.

The petitioner must have a decree for his debt and interest, with costs.

For petitioner, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION—DARK NIGHT—SPEED—BOTH VESSELS IN FAULT.

Peter F. Camoy et al vs. The Schooner Shark.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Ship Carpenters* to recover the loss occasioned by her being sunk in a collision with the *Shark*, on the night of Dec. 1, 1860. The *Ship Carpenters* was bound up the coast from the Capes of Delaware, and the *Shark* was bound down the coast from New-York. The testimony was very contradictory as to the facts of the collision.

The *Ship Carpenters* was on the larboard tack. The witnesses differed as to the direction of the wind, but the Court came to the conclusion, on the evidence, that it was W. N. W. to N. W. by W., and that the course of the *Ship Carpenters* was N. by E., thus making her close-hauled, while the *Shark* had the wind about three points free. The *Shark* was running about seven to eight knots an hour, and the *Ship Carpenters* five or six, and perhaps seven knots. The night was so dark and thick as to require unusual care in a locality where vessels are constantly meeting. On board the *Ship Carpenters* only the mate and the man at the wheel were on deck. The mate testified that he was forward of the foremast on the lookout; that he saw light ahead which he supposed was three points off their starboard bow; that he could not then see the hulk or sails of the vessel; that he immediately went aft and asked the man at the wheel how he was steering and was told north by east; that he looked at the compass and found it was so, and said to the wheelman, you see that light, and he said he did; that immediately *after this and while he was yet aft*, he made out the sails of the vessel, which was then about four lengths or 200 feet off.

The mate of the *Shark* testified that he looked at the compass about three minutes before the collision; that he then went forward on the lee side as far as the mainmast, and paused there and looked out, saw nothing at first, and then all at once a light came in sight, and he sung out, and the look-out forward sung out at the same time; that he went forward pretty quick as far as the foremast, when he made the vessel's sails standing across his bow, and about fifty feet off. A good deal of other testimony was given as to this look-out on the *Shark*.

Held by the Court—That the evidence of the mate of the *Ship Carpenters* is enough to show that no proper lookout, such as was required by the darkness of the night, the speed of the vessel, and the number of vessels known to be in that neighborhood, was kept on board the *Ship Carpenters*.

That she was not, therefore, free from fault.

That as to the *Shark*, the testimony showed that the collision occurred very soon after the watch was changed; that for a short time before and during and after the change of watch, no very careful lookout was kept; that when the light of the *Ship Carpenters* was seen, it was seen almost simultaneously by the mate, who was nearly amidships, and by the lookout, who was near the jib; that it came suddenly upon the vision of both, and that they saw the sails almost at the same instant, and when the vessel was but a very short distance off, so short that nothing could then be done to avoid the collision.

That all this is inconsistent with the keeping of such a look-out on board the *Shark* as her speed, the darkness of the night, and the locality required.

That the *Shark*, therefore, was also in fault in this respect.

That the speed of both vessels, if not entirely unjustifiable, was such as to require the most extraordinary vigilance of the most effective and constant look-out. (The Pepperill, 1 Swabey, 12; The Union Steamship Company vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, 24 How., 307, 314.)

That both vessels being in fault in this case, the damages must be apportioned between them, without costs to either party.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley. For claimants, Mr. Benedict and Judge Beebe.

Criminal Law—Forgery, with Intent to Defraud Corporations or Unknown Persons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. Charles Noakes.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 5th April last, at which time it was argued, and decision reserved. The case involves questions of very considerable importance, and the opinion will remain a leading authority, unless reversed on appeal, which it is not likely to be. The opinion of the Court will sufficiently recapitulate the facts.

By the Court: INGRAHAM, J.—The exceptions relied upon in this case were to the Judge's charge. The prisoner was indicted for forgery of an order for the delivery of goods. The prisoner's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that the instrument set out in the indictment was not, upon its face, the subject of forgery. All the questions as to this order, and the nature of the offence, except the one which is based upon the want of an address to the order, were raised and decided in Harris vs. The People (9 Barb., 664), and the Court there held that such an order was within the provisions of section 33 (2 R. S., 673). In the People vs. Stearns (21 Wend., 409), COWEN, J., says: "Every instrument in writing which may effect property, for example, an order, a letter, or a mere license, is made the subject of a felonious forgery. The construction which was given to the crime of forgery, as defined in the thirty-third section, is so sweeping as to cause almost any writing by which another person may be in any way deprived of property, and the cases cited are conclusive on this question. Nor do I think the objection fatal that the order has no special direction. Under the English statute, such direction seems to have been considered necessary, but that statute is not as broad as ours, and the same necessity for the application of the rule does not apply. It is sufficient if the order is of such a character that another can, by the use of it, be deprived of property. If so, then it may be the subject of forgery. The next objection is, that the indictment charges the intent of the prisoner to have been to defraud the Meriden Cutlery Company and divers other persons, to the jury unknown, and that the Court refused to charge that the Meriden Cutlery Company could not be regarded as the subject of fraud. This point was also the subject of consideration in the case of Stearns; and in that case, in the Court of Errors, (23 Wend., 634,) the Chancellor says: The indictment charges that the forged order was made with intent to defraud the Bank of Kentucky, and divers other persons to the jury unknown. If there is no corporation of that name, it necessarily follows that the indictment is broad enough to reach the unknown individuals who constituted the company. So in this case, if there is no such corporation as the Meriden Cutlery Company, then the indictment is broad enough to reach the unknown individuals who constitute the Company. The case of De Bow (1 Denio, p. 9) does not conflict with these decisions, because in that case the indictment charged an intent to defraud the Bank of Warsaw, and no other person, although it does conflict with the former decision of the same Court in the People vs. Peabody, (25 Wend., 472,) where it was held that it was immaterial whether the Bank really had a legal existence, if the forged instrument purported to be issued by the institution authorized for such purpose, &c. The third exception was to the refusal of the Judge to charge the jury, that if the Grand Jury knew, at the finding of the indictment, who the prisoner intended to defraud, he would not be convicted of an intent to defraud persons unknown. It is sufficient for this objection, to say that there was no evidence to show that the Grand Jury had any knowledge of that kind. A Judge is never required to submit to the jury a question which has no evidence in the case to support it; on the contrary, it would be error to do so. (12 Wend., 425.) We think the conviction in this case was right, and that the Court below should proceed to sentence the prisoner. The case must be remitted to the Court below, and that Court is advised to pass sentence upon the prisoner.

Justices Clerke and Leonard concurred.

The Hackley Case Appealed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley et al.—This matter is to go to the General Term on appeal, on short notice; and a stay of proceedings is granted in the meantime in respect to the injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Chatham Bank vs. Bolte.—Case settled.

Before Justice Robertson.

Manning vs. Masterton, &c.—Motion denied with $10 costs to be paid by the defendant to plaintiff.

Shepard vs. Jessup, &c.—Order granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Aspinwall et al. vs. Ferris et al.—Order of reference granted.

The Same.—The Same.
The Same.—The Same.
The Same.—The Same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 3, 1862.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	93½	25 Pac. M. S. Co. b10	117¾
23,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup	93½	100 do. b60	117½
17,000 do.	93¾	110 do.	117¼
10,000 do.	100½	427 do.	117
5,000 U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	93	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
37,000 do.	93	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg	93½	450 N. Y. Cen. R.	86¾
7,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou	93½	200 do.	b60
30,000 do.	100	200 do.	s30 86½
2,000 U. S. 6s '74. Cou.	93½	300 do.	b30 86¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '74. Reg.	93	150 Erie Railway.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5s 1 yr Cer.	99	100 do.	b30
10,000 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N	102½	200 do.	37½
5,000 Ill. W. Loan	90	50 Harlem Railroad	13¼
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	100 Harlem R. Pref.	33½
5,000 do.	59	100 do.	b60 33¾
11,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	50 Mich. Cen. R.	56½
2,000 Ohio State 6s '75	108	150 do.	57
6,000 Erie 4th m. bds.	89	50 do.	57¼
8,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	90	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	22¼
10,000 T. & W. 2d M'tg.	60	100 do.	22¼
2,000 do.	b30 60	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	45½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61¼
10,000 do.	90½	100 do.	61½
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	93	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	69½
10 Bank of Commerce	92	50 do.	69
14 Bank of N. America	103	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
18,000 Amer. Gold	102¼	200 do.	43¾
113 Pacific M. S. Co.	117½	100 do.	43¾
75 do.	117½	100 C. & Rock I. R.	59
25 do.	s10 117¼	100 do.	59
25 do.	117		
100 Hudson Riv. R.	38½		

SATURDAY, May 3—P. M.

The excitement in the Stock Market continued to-day; and at the early Board *par was made for United States Stock of 1881*; whereupon three cheers were given for the credit of the Government and the success of the Union cause in the field against armed rebellion. We understand that the President of the Stock Exchange telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury at the rapid and successful advance of his twenty year Stock to par. During the day the Treasury in this City received an additional million in Gold in Exchange at par for 7.30 ₩ cent. United States Treasury Bonds. At 1 o'clock the Treasury ceased to receive deposits on interest, the full limit of $50,000,000 having been reached. The price of Gold advanced to 102¼ ₩ cent. Exchange, 113¼@113½. The additional rise on the Railway Shares from the highest sales of yesterday is ½@1 ₩ cent.; the market after the Second Board closing with great firmness about as follows:

N. Y. Central	87	Pacific	117
Erie	38¾	Panama	129¾
Erie Preferred	63¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	100
Toledo	43¾	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents	102
Rock Island	59	Missouris	52¼
Galena	69¾	Tennessees	59
Michigan Southern	24	Gold	102¼

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	98	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	98	Bank of N. America	103
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	90
America	105	Irving	71
Phenix	97	Metropolitan	100
North River	75	Grocers'	85
Tradesmen's	94	East River	80
Merchants'	84	Shoe and Leather	96½
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	83
State of New-York	95	Marine	103
Commerce	90	Commonwealth	83
Mech. Banking Ass.	88	Imp. & Traders'	98
Broadway	130	Park	104
Ocean	90	Manufac. & Merch.	90
American Exchange	91		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which again advanced:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	90½
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	91	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	T. H. & Alt. seconds, 7 ₩ c.	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	17½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	85
Erie firsts, '68	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	68½
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17½
Erie thirds, '83	98	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	90½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & E. first, '77	98	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101	Tol. & Wabash firsts	85
Hudson thirds, '75	89½	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	60½
Harlem 1sts, '69–'72	98½	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs	55
Harlem seconds	94½	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	90
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. con. '69	103	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	103	Chic. & R. I. firsts	98½
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	75	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	90
N. Ind. firsts	88½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
N. I. Goshen line	80	N. J. Cen. seconds	101
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	91½		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $4,390,382, including $135,000 for Customs; payments, $5,257,914; balance, this afternoon, $15,497,107.

The Bull's Head Bank has determined to issue no more $5 bills for the present, in consequence of a new and dangerous counterfeit of that denomination having made its appearance. The public are hereby cautioned against taking them. All persons having genuine fives on this Bank are requested to send them in for redemption.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 11,515 bbls. Flour, 1,307 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Rye, 176 bushels Barley, 1,395 bushels Oats, 3,065 bushels Malt, 7,046 pkgs. Provisions, and 606 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 40 bbls., Pots at $6 62½; Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $6 62½. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 217 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Pots, and [illegible] bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day [illegible] bags Maracaibo [illegible] bags Ordinary [illegible] on private terms, ₩ lb.

COTTON—[illegible]

DYEWOODS—Are quiet, at about former prices. Sales: [illegible] tons Lima Wood, [illegible] Logwood, 357 tons Fustic, [illegible] Camwood, and 41 tons Sapan Wood.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at [illegible]; small No. 1 Mackerel, at [illegible]; and Smoked Herring at [illegible] ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers, slightly. Sales have been made since our last of [illegible] bbls., including Superfine State at [illegible]; extra State at [illegible]; Superfine Western at [illegible]; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at [illegible]; extra Indiana and Michigan at [illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio [illegible] ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is less active, yet firm [illegible] at [illegible] for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including extra at [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at [illegible] for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after, at [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand to-day, at about previous prices. Sales to-day, [illegible] bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 [illegible]; White Western on private terms, and Red and Mixed State at $1 21 ₩ bushel. Corn is in request and is quite firm. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for New Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at [illegible]; Western at [illegible]; State at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at [illegible], from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request to-day at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, including last year's crop, at 13c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been rather lightly dealt in, the week's sales having been confined to 3,350 bales Manilla, and 70 bales Sisal, on private terms. Stock on hand, 705 bales American, and 38,475 bales Foreign.

HIDES—Receipts have been more abundant. Sales, light; prices, depressed, during the past week. The business in the principal kinds Messrs. H. D. Hunt & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market for this description has remained without animation throughout the week, the depression, caused by the reported large shipments from European markets to this port, having continued. The trade have evinced but little disposition to buy even at a concession of 3c.@4c. ₩ lb. from late quotations, and, while on the part of holders very few parcels have been freely on the market, transactions have been inconsiderable. The principal sale noted below is that of the recent arrival from Vera Cruz, which being liable to damage during warm weather, was disposed of on landing, at 18c., 6 months, in preference to storing. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughter the market has been weak with prices drooping. Prime City Cured have been offered freely during the week at 6½c.@6¾c., without finding ready sale. Of Foreign, the stock is light, and mostly held above the market. *Upper Leather Stock*—Continues dull, with only an occasional inquiry, at low prices. We note the arrival of 12,000 Sierra Leone, on Goats, which are not yet landed. *Calcutta Hides*—For Cow a limited inquiry prevails at late prices, while Buffalo are comparatively neglected. We note the arrival of 80 bales of the latter, and 20 bales Cow, ex *Lillie*. *Receipts for the week*—Have been [illegible] Hides and 80 bales. *Imports for the month of April* were 105,057 Hides from Foreign and 41,000 from Coastwise ports. Total, 146,612 Hides, (exclusive of 80 bales Calcutta Buffalo, ex *Landaur*,) against 110,612 during the same month last year, and 134,866 in 1860. Total importation of Hides from Jan. 1 to 1st inst., was 463,315 Hides. Sales have been 12,900 Hides, during the week, including 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 22 lbs., 21c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 3,250 Dry Vera Cruz, 16@18 lbs., 18c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,000 City Slaughter, 60@65 lbs., 6½c.@7c., cash; 600 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7½c., cash; 1,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 11c., 6 mos. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 228,900 (same time last year 234,000—two years before, 254,000,) and 120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's movements, Messrs. Wenman & Waterman refer to thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand continues moderate and is mostly confined to middle weights of best tannages. For considerable parcels our outside figures can hardly be realized. *Oak Sole*—Business for the past week has been quite dull; prices have undergone no noticeable variation. *Week's Receipts* of sole leather about 54,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—The Eastern markets are rather quiet. At Philadelphia considerable business is doing with Western purchasers."

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry prevails for Tar at $10 50@$11 ₩ bbl., and for Spirits Turpentine at $1 40@$1 62½ ₩ gallon. Other articles are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand to-day, at $12 50@$12 75, chiefly at $12 62½@$12 75 for Mess; $10@$10 25 for Prime ₩ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand to-day at [illegible] for Hams, and 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is in request at former rates. Sales [illegible] boxes at [illegible] ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,200 bbls. and tcs. for prime at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales, since our last, 180 bbls. at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $20; India Mess $[illegible] ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 1,850 bags East India at $6@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive, but quite steadily held.

SALTPETRE—Crude ranges from 11c.@12½c., the latter an extreme rate ₩ lb. [illegible]

SKINS—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. Hunt & Co. notice thus: "For prime heavy Goat a good demand prevails at about our quotations, but owing to the exhausted stock sales are prevented. For Tampicos, a limited number of which are said to be on the way, 45c. is offered for heavy, but importers refuse to sell to arrive. For the Vera Cruz, ex [illegible], which are being landed in prime condition, 45c. is asked, but the extreme light weight of most parcels deters sales. An auction sale of [illegible] Chilian skins is advertised to come off in Boston on the 8th inst. For Deer the demand is only moderate, the high prices demanded by holders having a tendency to turn the attention of manufacturers to other commodities as a substitute. The exorbitant tax imposed on the manufactured article by the new tax bill, lately passed by the House, also inclines buyers to hesitation. Eleven bales Vera Cruz sold on private terms."

SUGARS—Sales have been less extensive to-day, having been confined to 340 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@8¼c.; also 300 boxes Havana, in lots, part 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 1,300 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The principal inquiry in this market, during the past week, has been for domestic, but prices have not been very well supported. Foreign has been rather quiet. We learn of sales of about 900 lbs. domestic fleece at 45c.@47c.; 5,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 43½c.; 300 bales Peruvian, washed, at 30c.; 60 bales do., unwashed, at 20c.; 150 bales Buenos Ayres, chiefly unwashed; 30,000 lbs. Canadian, and 50,000 lbs. Spanish on terms not disclosed. In Boston, there has been quite a movement during the week, the private transactions almost equaling in quantity to the public sales noticed some weeks ago, comprising upwards of 500,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at from 45c.@55c. ₩ lb., a good portion of it from 45c.@48c. Some small lots of choice fleece have been sold at 60c., and this is about the outside figure for the best Pennsylvania clip. The transactions in foreign comprised 900 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s. ₩ ton, by steamer, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 25s.; Oil, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d.; and Tallow, 25s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: A Norwegian bark, 320 tons, with 3,650 bags Coffee (her inward cargo,) to Falmouth for orders, to a safe port in the U. K., or to the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, at 50s. 6d., or if to the Baltic, Christiana, Gottenburg or Copenhagen, 57s. 6d.; if to the Baltic (Russian ports excepted,) 65s. 6d.; if to a port in the Mediterranean as high as Trieste, 62s. 6d., or if to a port in the Levant, as high as Constantinople, included, 65s.; a Bremen bark, 330 tons, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, £3 11s. 6d.; a Hamburg bark, 308 tons, to Hamburg, 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, 6s.; a schooner, 132 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $900; a British brig, 1,450 bbls. to St. Kitts, [illegible] back, $900; a British brig, 130 tons, West India trade, $400 ₩ month; one, 155 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, lumber, $9; a British schooner, 97 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,300; a schooner, 78 tons, to Matanzas and back, $825; a bark, 394 tons, to Cienfuegos, 600 empty casks, $7 50; a brig, 290 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a Prussian brig, 318 tons, 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, to Havre; a brig, 265 tons, to Cadiz, on private terms.

[illegible]

[illegible] at the Post-Office.

[illegible] 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10¼ P. M.
Western [illegible] (and Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern [illegible] at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with [illegible] rooms, furnished or unfurnished. House first-class. Dinner 5 to 6 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 187 West 14th-st. [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 237 [illegible], near Lawrence.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board (dinner on Sunday) in a private family, where the comforts of a pleasant home can be enjoyed; a few minutes walk from the ferries; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box 1[illegible] Times Office.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND [illegible] bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 130 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 3d and 2d avs., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family will let a large, neatly-furnished room, on second floor, adjoining bathroom; terms moderate; house pleasantly located in Varick-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Address L. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, may be had at No. 34 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SUMMER RETREAT.—PERSONS WHO DESIRE a delightful home for the Summer can be accommodated with airy apartments and good board at Kinwood, (Irvington, N. J.) The place is but 14 miles from the City, and is easily reached by cars and omnibus. It possesses all the varied attractions of fine trees, lawns and gardens, and many varieties of the choicest fruits. None need apply except such as are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address S. B. BRITTAN, No. 127 Times Office. S. B. B. may be seen on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5th and 6th insts., at No. 467 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. B. S., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. R. L., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms in suits for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

ST. JULIAN, STATEN ISLAND.—GRANT-[illegible], near Quarantine Landing, will be open TUESDAY, May 6, for the reception of gentlemen and families. Boating, billiards, boating, and bathing. A spacious ball-room and every convenience possible in a Summer resort will be found at this establishment.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

THE RECEPTION ROCKING-CHAIRS.—Owing to the Rebellion, the manufacturing of [illegible] was suspended, and the copartnership of TERRY & WELLS dissolved. As the partners have other matters to attend to, the balance of the stock—about forty chairs, of different designs, will be sold off, at a sale below cost, to close up the business. Persons wanting one of these excellent chairs, should embrace this opportunity, as they will be closed out this month for what they will bring. Call at the Manufactory, No. 170 Wooster-st., third floor.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $25 and upward; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.; four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. [illegible] Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 3[illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plats, General Garden Culture, Graperies, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

HOT AND COLD GRAPERY AND NICE gardener's house to let to a gentleman's place in Westchester County. The vines produce largely; also, fine collection of flowers. To a good man, with references, terms will be moderate. Address GRAPERY, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. [illegible]
REPOSITORY, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner; with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Types manufactured to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND [illegible] [illegible], known as Bennett's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, opposite the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of [illegible], corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
[illegible] STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 3 Ann-st.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
500 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
reduced from 80 and 90 cents.
100 dozen Gloves, at 63 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 90c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents.
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
with SHAWLS to match.
At $8 50 the Dress and Shawl.
500 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE.
At $1 60 the Dress.
500 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $3 50—worth over $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIN'S FRENCH JACONET, at 18 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 25 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 7[illegible] Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED.
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The best fitting, finest, and cheapest shirts offered in this City.
FITTING WARRANTED.
Also just opening, at popular prices:
Summer Undershirts and drawers.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid, and Goat Skin Gloves.
English Cotton and Lisle Hosiery.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
New styles of three and four-ply Collars.
Parisian Scarfs and Ties.
Silk and Satin Stocks, Napoleon Ties.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 27 and 29 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

COTTON, SILK AND FINE
MERINO HOSIERY,
Many styles peculiar to this house.
Excellent goods at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KELTY'S, NO. 359 BROADWAY,
ALL STYLES OF BLINDS,
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS.
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $3 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $60.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 281 Broadway, corner White-st.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KELTY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.
DAMASK CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
BROCATEL CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
LACE CURTAINS
[illegible]

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Notice—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our Stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 5.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIGE & KEHOE,
No. 3[illegible] Broadway, corner Worth st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—PREPARATORY TO GOING to Europe for my Fall stock of India Shawls, I will offer the balance of my stock on hand at low prices. I invite particular attention to a style of shawl I am selling, viz: A plain red centre, (the brilliant India red,) with border seven inches deep, one yard twenty-seven inches square, for $[illegible]; invariably sold at $125.
Long Shawls from $[illegible] upwards. J. RUSSELL,
No. 2[illegible] Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired and cleaned.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 1[illegible] LIBERTY-ST. to No. 17 Park place.
HY. C. MADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 1[illegible] Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 15 Broad-st. to No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED FOR A new-invented Coal Oil Lamp, without a chimney, found in the United States Patent-office to be the best invention, and burning as well as gas; only such a partner is wanted who will buy the half of the patent right, and having sufficient capital to begin a large business; this is the most valuable and safest patent. No agents need apply. Address M. E., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Bassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 1[illegible] William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a profitable manufacturing business yielding $[illegible] per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 25 FEET, TO LET —No. [illegible] Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of C. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., corner 3d-st., and No. 3[illegible] East 13th-st., near 2d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. WARE, Agent,
No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to our subscribers
DATERS & CO., No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt; about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 3-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 1½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,7[illegible] New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FOR the summer, or lease for a longer period; furnished or unfurnished; situated at Peekskill, on the banks of the Hudson, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; the house contains gas, bath-room, water closets, hot and cold water in each chamber, and is heated by steam throughout; there is a large garden, stocked with choice fruits. For particulars apply to C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, or JOHN B. KITCHEN, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 7[illegible] Newark Post-office, N. J.

$150. TO LET.—AT SAUGERTIES, (OPPOSITE Tivoli, on Hudson River Railroad,) Ulster County, a neat brick cottage, with 3 lots of ground, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., in good order; plenty of all kinds of fruit; rent $150 per year. Also, for sale, a two-horse rockaway carriage, 3 seats, cheap. Apply to B. W. SHREVE, No. 1[illegible] South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, near 7th-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. [illegible] South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 4[illegible] Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 2[illegible] Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 12 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. [illegible] West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely shaded with cedars, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River cars. Rent $200. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. [illegible] Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 2[illegible] Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 7[illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE—a large double cottage—at the foot of 88th-st., fronting East River; stable, carriage-house, garden, fruit and forest trees, five acres of ground; healthy and beautiful location; rent low. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire S. M. Co., No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES, NO. 6 BARrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 7[illegible] 6th-av. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to F. A. HEGEMAN, No. 3[illegible] Washington-square.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 1[illegible] 2d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 1[illegible] East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to J. G. JEROME, 2[illegible] Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. [illegible] Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 1[illegible] Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 6[illegible] Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,07[illegible] Post-office.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 6[illegible] Wall-st., or on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 3[illegible] 5th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated, for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 1[illegible] acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAINLY-FURNISHED house, by a careful tenant, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. H. B., Box No. 131 Times Office.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOSFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 1[illegible] Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—stem shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-brooms, &c. R. J. RICHMOND & CO., [illegible] Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair, and at Messrs. Appleton's, No. 3[illegible] Walker-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D. Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D.,
Col. Cal. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College. Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 11[illegible] Nassau-st., or at No. 32 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 6[illegible] William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6[illegible] William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.
THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.
All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay. E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 30, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEYNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 181 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.
FRANCIS W. COOPER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.
The business will be continued at the same place, No. [illegible] Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.
J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

No. 7[illegible] WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission. HORATIO S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 William st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE HYDROPHANE OIL COMPANY, legally convened at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That from and after the present date Jos. W. Avis be no longer empowered to act as agent, or in any other capacity, for this Company, whereby he can or may contract debts for the same, and that an advertisement stating the action of this meeting, signed by the President and Treasurer, be published in one or more papers of Erie, Jamestown, and other places deemed necessary to notify the public that this Company will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by him. JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, President.
KENYON COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 21 Duane-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.
Alderman FARLEY, Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP, Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH, Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL, Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN, Councilman KEECH.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ABRM. KERR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ABM. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, manufacturers, No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, &c., AT $[illegible] and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 3[illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK OF TRIUMPH.
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,
Who is pronounced by the
PRESS, THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC,
THE PEERLESS STAR OF THE DRAMA.
Commences her Third Week on MONDAY, May 5 & 6.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 5 and 6,
In compliance with general demand,
THE HUNCHBACK.
Miss BATEMAN ... as ... JULIA
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as ... Master Walter
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS ... as ... Sir Thomas Clifford
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT ... as ... Modus
An excellent cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The doors will be opened hereafter at HALF-PAST SEVEN (instead of 7 o'clock.) Performances commence at 8 o'clock. Box-office open from 8 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of MISS BATEMAN'S great characters of JULIET, BIANCA, PAULINE, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
TUESDAY,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY, (by desire,)
THE LOVE CHASE.
THURSDAY,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
FRIDAY,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SATURDAY,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, May 5,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
A popular comedy, by Boucicault.
Col. Buckthorne ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Minever ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Tony Nettletop ... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Abel Buckthorne ... Mr. Norton
Mopus ... Mr. Young
Walter ... Mr. Turner
Mrs. Buckthorne ... Mrs. Hoey
Faith ... Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Aurora ... Miss Fanny Morant
The new scenery by Isherwood.
In rehearsal, Bulwer's great play of
MONEY.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT—NIBLO'S SALOON.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) May 5, positively
GOTTSCHALK'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.
Mr. Grau respectfully announces that previous engagements concluded for the appearance of Mr. Gottschalk in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore prevent his longer stay in New-York, and, therefore, on
MONDAY, May 5,
will be POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. Gottschalk, and on that occasion will be produced
The celebrated DUET FROM "TROVATORE,"
arranged for two pianos, which was expressly composed by Mr. Gottschalk for Mr. THALBERG, and has been executed by Thalberg and Gottschalk with immense success. To enable Mr. Gottschalk to satisfactorily produce this composition Mr. MILLS, the celebrated pianist, has kindly consented to take the part which was performed originally by Mr. Thalberg. On this occasion
Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by Miss PATTI, TOMBESI and FERRI, who will make their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for Europe, and MOLLENHAUER.
Musical Director and Conductor ... Signor MUZIO
The programme will be attractive and most carefully selected.
Tickets $1. Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's, (successors of Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; Siboll's, No. 12 Wall-st., and in the evening at the hall.
Mr. Gottschalk will perform Tuesday in Philadelphia, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in Washington.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
PRESENTATION SOIREES.
(Postponed on account of the storm.)
Will commence on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, 1862, and continue for one week. One hundred and twenty-two valuable presents, including a splendid rosewood piano-forte, now on exhibition at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments. Tickets $1, for sale at the music stores, hotels and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Academy, under the sole management of NOBLE HEATH, will open on the 12th inst. for the reception of male pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a good business education. French and Spanish included. Address NOBLE HEATH, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, via 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 519 Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years' experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. S., Box No. 1[illegible] New-York City Post-office.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 1[illegible] 5th-av., corner 2[illegible]-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21[illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $120; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, corner 1[illegible]-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $1[illegible] per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, O. H. WHEELER.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 15 Tompkins-st. G. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] 3d-av., in the fancy store.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 30 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—A SITuation is wanted, by a gentleman, (58 years old,) either as book-keeper or confidential clerk. Best testimonials given. Address J. P. M., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, speaking English, Spanish and French perfectly, desires a clerkship in a shipping house or other business requiring a knowledge of the above languages. Only a small salary required. Address MERCHANT'S CLERK, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the grooming and management of horses and carriages; is a stylish and good driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady and active man, as gardener; understands all kinds of forcing, kitchen and flower garden; and also the laying out of gardens and making them; has good reference. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for C. N., for 3 days. Will go for 6 months.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER wishes a permanent situation; thoroughly practiced in all its departments; ten years in this country; is married; highest testimonials. Address R. M., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and can produce the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 67 Nassau-st. J. K.

HELP WANTED.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS will find lucrative and agreeable employment in the sale of Von Andre's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 3[illegible] Cliff-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. Ewer in the EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. All persons who are desirous of obtaining these meetings are particularly requested to attend next Sunday.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversazione, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of Spiritualism. At 7½ P. M. will discourse on The Human Mind—its Allegiance to God.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
MADAME CELESTE'S
ROMANTIC LEGENDARY AND DOMESTIC DRAMA, in three parts, by J. B. BUCKSTONE, Esq., as acted by her in all the principal theatres of Europe and America, with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, properties, and other appointments, brought out under the title of
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST;
OR,
A GIPSY'S STORY!
This piece has been in preparation and rehearsal for some time and will be produced at
AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.
The various characters are represented by the talented artists of the Museum Company, including Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Misses Alford and Waters, Messrs. Hadaway, Jamison, Bridgeman, Hadaway, Brooks, Clarke, &c., &c. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CL.
ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY:
MASTER DUDLEY WALKER,
THE INFANT ORATOR!
Only six years old, who rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, addresses, &c., giving every expression of the author, whether it be argumentative, declamatory or pathetic, with a display of the most accomplished orators. He will give specimens of his oratory between the acts, at every performance in the lecture-room, and on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
will hold his levées at all hours, and give a variety of interesting performances. Also every [illegible]
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and over a million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.
Don't fail to read advertisement of
THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5,
When will be produced,
FIRST TIME EVER ACTED,
NEW FOUR-ACT
DRAME FANTASTIQUE,
ENTITLED
REASON vs. FOLLY;
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at wholesale prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WHO CAN PROduce the highest testimonials in regard to character and ability, and who has had ten years' experience in several of the first-class Churches of this City and Brooklyn, is open for an engagement. Can furnish a good choir if desired. Address R. C. D., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

SHIPPING.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 2[illegible] Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York."

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $[illegible].
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6[illegible] Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24. SATURDAY, June 2[illegible].
Passage money to Nassau ... $[illegible]
Passage money to Havana ... $[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. [illegible] can be taken at board. The CHINA will sail May [illegible].
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, 1862, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at [illegible] each way. Arriving at Yonkers 8:50; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:40. By ferryboat—Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:[illegible]; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:[illegible]; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:[illegible]; arriving at Poughkeepsie 12:[illegible]. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 2; Cornwall, 2:[illegible]; West Point, 2:[illegible]; Cozzens, 2:[illegible]; Haverstraw, 3:[illegible]; Nyack and Tarrytown, 3:[illegible]. By ferryboat—Yonkers, 4:[illegible]; arriving in New-York, 5:[illegible]. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. I. P. Curran, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 7 o'clock (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer
MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,
will leave foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible]. For further information apply to SAXTON & BRADBURY, No. 1[illegible] South-st. E. S. MILLS, Agent.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (except Sundays,) at 6½ A. M., 3¾ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, landing at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at [illegible] P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven [illegible] P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the [illegible] day of May, at 4 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Plumbing," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April [illegible], 1862.
JAMES E. MILLER, | Building
THOMAS KENNEDY, | Committee
NICHOLAS SEAGR[illegible], | of the
JOHN BRENNAN, | Seventeenth
E. HERBERT WILLIAMS, | Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, | School Officers.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 [illegible], and by the stationers generally. JESSE C. [illegible].

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 4[illegible] Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in any line.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to Affairs in the Southwest.

A Panic in the South About New-Orleans.

Probable Extension of the Session of Congress.

Members of the Cabinet Gone to Yorktown.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The dispatch from Cairo, stating that news of the highest importance had been received from Pittsburgh Landing, the transmission of which over the wires was forbidden, has excited no little anxiety in Washington. Croakers have magnified it into a specific herald of defeat, and many accept this unfavorable interpretation. In opposition to this view, it is alleged that the dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, received by the War Department yesterday, is of as recent date as the Cairo dispatch, and that the latter cannot therefore be reliable. For reasons, many believe the Cairo dispatch is true, but that the important news is not the defeat of HALLECK, but the retreat of the rebels from Corinth to Grand Junction, which is fifty miles nearer to Memphis. The advantage of this movement to BEAUREGARD will be immense, in compelling Gen. HALLECK to pursue him by a tedious march fifty miles from his base of operations, and over the worst roads, and to drag with him all the heavy siege guns and the provisions for his great army. The obstacles to the advance would be frightful, while BEAUREGARD would easily move his army by railroad, tearing it up in his rear. This movement would furthermore afford Gen. LOVELL's army time to reach BEAUREGARD, and he certainly needs their aid. It is felt in Washington that much the most critical events of the war are about transpiring in the West, and every sign from that direction is eagerly watched and diligently studied by all classes of people.

NO UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

Dispatches received at the War Department, to-day, indicate quiet at Fortress Monroe and at headquarters near Yorktown, with the exception that, at the latter place, our Battery No. 1 was occasionally trying the range of its heavy guns on the City of Yorktown, and its practice was sufficiently good to cause a disagreeable excitement among the inhabitants. No unfavorable news has been received from any quarter.

GREAT PANIC AMONG THE REBELS.

I have direct information, deemed reliable, that the demoralization of the Confederates since the loss of New-Orleans is indescribable. There is no doubt the rebel Congress adjourned and fled from Richmond in utter panic, and that the Richmond people, rebels and all, never expect them to return.

OFFICIAL RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD YORKTOWN.

Secretary CHASE and his Assistant, HARRINGTON, together with Secretaries SEWARD and STANTON, went down the Potomac on an excursion, leaving at 8½ o'clock, last night. No doubt the interest concentrating at Yorktown will lead them to that vicinity. Mr. BLAIR and Capt. FOX, representing the Post-office Department and the Navy, are also making a reconnoissance in the same direction. Notwithstanding this full representation by his Cabinet, I feel authorized to say, despite the *Tribune*, that the President is not about to take the field in person.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE PROTRACTED.

After diligent inquiries among Congressmen to-day, I find a general concurrence in the belief that the session of Congress will be protracted. The majority of members seem to think that the end of two months will find them still here.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR KING.

Senator KING, of New-York, is quite sick to-day, with cold and some symptoms of congestion.

BRIGADIERS.

The latest count shows that there are now 168 Brigadier-Generals, and that [illegible] in addition await Senatorial action.

A favorable report has been made on the renomination of [illegible] STEVENS, and there seems to be no doubt now that he will soon be confirmed.

The bill proposing to limit the number of Brigadier-Generals to 200, and of Major-Generals to 25, in all probability will become a law.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has made the following appointments:

JAMES BRAHAM, Acting Third Assistant Engineer of United States steamship Dragon, at Hampton Roads, Commander JOHN A. WINSLOW, ordered to report to Flag-Officer FOOTE for duty.

O. J. [illegible], of Michigan, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to report to Commodore PAULDING for duty.

Acting-Master ISAAC WARREN, detached from the *Flag*, and ordered to United States steamship *Fort Henry*.

Acting-Master D. F. MORGAN, detached from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered to United States steamship *Flag*.

Master's-Mate C. J. [illegible], of Janesville, Wis., has deserted, after having drawn two months' advance pay.

A PROMOTION IN THE FRENCH LEGATION.

Mr. LOUIS [illegible], First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been promoted to be the French Minister to Greece, and takes his departure from this city to-day. Vicomte JULES TREILHARD takes his place here as First Secretary of Legation. He came here to that end on the day before yesterday.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Justice [illegible], of Washington, has been engaged all the week administering the oath of allegiance to the officers and employes of the City Corporation. Teachers in the public schools are included. About seventy-five oaths have been administered. None have refused to swear.

TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of the Navy-yard, offered to Senator BROWNING a complimentary trip to Mount Vernon to-day. Senator B. was accompanied by his friends, Senators DAVIS, DOOLITTLE and COWAN, and Congressmen [illegible], ARNOLD, [illegible], ROLLINS and DUNLAP. All were accompanied by their families. The day was beautiful, and the event reminded more of "old times" than anything that has recently occurred at Washington.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. WOOLSEY was selected to write the obituary of his predecessor, Dr. FELTON, and Hon. S. S. COX that of the late Senator DOUGLAS. Measures will be immediately taken to procure, through Minister ADAMS, the legacy to the Institution bequeathed by a niece of SMITHSON, amounting to £20,000.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. LATHROP, recently appointed Collector of Customs at the port of New-Orleans, did not, as erroneously stated, leave that city on the breaking out of the rebellion, but some years before, and has since that time resided in Philadelphia. He had been in New-Orleans since 1839, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was well known for his energy and ability.

EMANCIPATION.

Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for forty-two of the slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia under the Emancipation act.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized J. C. [illegible] as Vice-Consul for Denmark in and for the District of Columbia, and E. B. SAVERS, Vice-Consul of Denmark for Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

REWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

Reward for gallant conduct in our army and navy is quite unequal. For instance, MCDOWELL, who commanded our forces at the defeat of Bull Run, has been promoted to be a Major-General. BUELL, SMITH, CURTIS, SIGEL, THOMAS, GRANT, BURNSIDE, MCCOOK, POPE, SHIELDS and CADWALLADER have all been promoted to be Major-Generals for meritorious conduct. This is right. But turn to our naval heroes. The highest rank in this arm of our defence is that of Captain. The gallant Lieut. MORRIS, who won imperishable honors in fighting the *Cumberland* until her scuppers ran with blood, firing his last gun as the waves were about to swallow up his ship, and to the last demand refused to lower his flag—this officer is still a Lieutenant. The question has been frequently asked, "Why has he not been promoted?" The only answer is that he cannot be without jumping him over quite one hundred Lieutenants in the navy, who rank him, and who cannot be promoted because they have not had the opportunity to prove themselves worthy of promotion, as he has done. This, I am told, is an old established rule of the navy. It is said that but two promotions were ever made in our navy over-ranking officers. One was that of DECATUR, and the other was that of Commodore MORRIS, the father of Lieut. MORRIS. Why not apply the rule established in the army to the navy, and reward gallantry promptly? This is not all. Congress has not yet paid Lieut. MORRIS the empty compliment of acknowledging his services by resolution. It is true a resolution was offered in the Senate, and referred to the Naval Committee, and there it sleeps. In the case of Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, for gallant conduct at Roanoke Island, the Senate did succeed in passing a resolution complimenting him. It was sent to the House, and sleeps in the Naval Committee of that branch. Such treatment is not generous to our gallant naval officers. The same neglect was exhibited toward Flag-Officer DUPONT, after his services at Port Royal. The Secretary of the Navy has done the best within his power for Lieut. MORRIS, by giving him the command of the new gunboat *Port Royal*—a command only held by Captains. Lieut. MORRIS sailed from New-York yesterday, and is now probably in Hampton Roads again, watching his old adversary the *Merrimac*.

A BAD ACCOUNT.

Count SCHWEINITZ CRAIN, so calling himself, came to this country recently, and immediately applied for admission into our army, saying that his visit to this country was made for that sole purpose. It seems that he is a Prussian by birth, but claims that he was *Aid to Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Governor of Venice*, and brother of the Emperor of Austria. He introduced himself to the Austrian Minister here with letters from this high source, in which the Archduke is made to call the bearer his dear friend, &c. The letters were so framed, sealed, and in every way given the appearance of genuineness, as to pass the scrutiny of the Austrian and Belgian Ministers without exciting a shade of suspicion. Anon came bills of credit, which, together with the winning and really gentlemanly manners of the Count were deemed by Chevalier HULSEMANN abundantly good for, as we hear, about $16,000. The Count gave a grand dinner at the Belgian Ministry. There, and everywhere else, he favorably impressed all who saw him. He wished, he said, to join our army without salary, solely for the sake of the experience. He was charitable in the extreme; many acts are told of him in proof of that quality. He spent much time in visiting hospitals, and his face was amiable, open and generous. He was introduced by the Foreign Ministers to our Secretaries, and, in fine, he was appointed Aid to Gen. FREMONT, with orders to report to Gen. DOUBLEDAY for duty. Meantime, Chevalier HULSEMANN had sent on to put himself in way of reimbursement for the cashed letters of credit, and had received answer in return that they were forged. Tradesmen, hotel-keepers, &c., have since followed with their bills—one, as reported, approaching $800. The Count had previously forewarned Gen. DOUBLEDAY, with every appearance of candor, that certain charges were hatching against him, which the General would soon hear of, but that these were the offspring of personal and political hostility among the dignitaries in authority whom he had incautiously offended, as he wanted to explain how. Gen. DOUBLEDAY told him he would be protected from any hostility arising from such a source; but when the news of the forgeries, involving the $16,000 not only, but supposed to include all the letters of recommendation, came to the General, he told him the charges against him were criminal, and not political, and he must leave his quarters, never to return. The Count replied: "I will, until I can clear my honor of this stain," and went away for parts unknown, more like an honest man confounded at such a charge, than like a scoundrel detected in his knavery.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 3.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but it brings no news.

A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but no later intelligence came with it.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS—THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

"April showers" in this latitude seemed destined to avail themselves of the last minute of this aqueous month, and, unless remarkable changes take place, will probably infringe on the balmy month of May with their uninvited and unacceptable pourings. This morning, after one or two faint and ineffectual struggles to shine, like a sick man trying to laugh, the sun retreated from the field, and left the day to be controlled by gloomy clouds and drizzling rains. It seems to be the fate of the Army of the Potomac to be followed by some Prof. Espy, whose constant duty is to draw down the elements, and raise storms generally. Certain it is, that if a battle had been fought during the week past, commanders would have looked in vain for the "Sun of Austerlitz," or any other sun.

As to the roads—well, I'll not attempt to do justice to them. I have heard every epithet, appropriate and inappropriate, applied to them, that the inventive genius of enraged teamsters and mud bespattered horsemen could give utterance to.

"How are the roads?" said I to a wagon-master, who alighted before the hotel so completely bedaubed with the sacred soil as to entitle him to a vote under the landholder requirements. "Roads!" said he; "let me tell you, my young friend, the roads are *some*. The other day I sent a six-mule team to draw a single bale of hay from Cheeseman's Landing to Gen. S.'s quarters, for forage for his horses. Hang me if they weren't so long on the road—only six miles—that every cussed spear of hay was eaten by the mules before they got to camp, and they came in with the wagon empty." I infer from this veracious account, that the roads are perhaps bad in that region.

The *Merrimac* has not deigned to visit us again, and if contrabands are to be believed, has not lived up to her engagements, as she has been advertised at several specified times to appear, beyond a doubt, and "no postponement on account of the weather." When last heard from, she had left Craney Island and was lying at Norfolk.

I have been requested to make mention of the affairs of the Eleventh New-York Regiment—better known as the Fire Zouaves—in hopes that they may be remedied. There is much dissatisfaction expressed among them at the action of the powers that be. The Colonel, Major and other officers have resigned, and the men feel disheartened. One cause of this is that during the time they have been in the service but few, if any, of the vacant offices have been filled from the ranks, although there are plenty of worthy men deserving promotion. The only officer, I am told, who has been with the regiment since it first started from New-York, is Surgeon C. GRAY.

The Pirate Sumter to be Sold.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 3.

Capt. SEMMES and officers of the pirate *Sumter* arrived at Southampton on the 17th, in the mail steamer *Moultan* from Gibraltar. The crew of the *Sumter* had been paid off, and she was to be sold.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 3.

The *Bohemian*, Capt. BORLAND, sailed at 9:30 for Liverpool.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Quiet Day—Arranging Camps—The Weather and the Roads.

WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday, April 25, 1862.

This has been an unusually quiet day, but it is a quiet which presages the storm. Our batteries have thrown a few shell without eliciting a response. This, with the picket firing, has been the only sign of activity we have had since yesterday.

Capt. [illegible], of the Twentieth Massachusetts, whom I mentioned as having been wounded, will lose his leg, if, indeed, it has not already been amputated.

Our troops in the reserve are improving their leisure by arranging their camps, with an eye to taste as well as comfort. The Sixty-first, Sixty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and the New-York Regiments have their tents arranged in the neatest possible style, with rows of evergreens lining the avenues between them—an abundance of the same enduring foliage being also arranged in arches and festoons, interwrought with flowers, giving the camp quite a holiday appearance. Thus taste finds time for cultivation amid the horrors of war.

To-day has threatened to storm, as did yesterday; but beyond a few drops of moisture, we have had no rain since the storm of Monday and Tuesday. The ground could not well be better than it is in this swampy peninsula. As soon as I can overcome my scruples against violating my parole not to give comfort to the enemy, I will describe some of the annoyances and difficulties to which our encampment in this mud-hole is subjecting us. We have scarce a single solid foot of standing room which has not been hewn from the forests, and the labor of thousands of our troops is daily taxed to keep the roads in anything like a passable condition.

NAPOLEON crossed the Alps; but he never crossed a swamp with 200-pound Parrott guns; so his case cannot be cited as a precedent against us for the delay we are making here. I don't wonder CORNWALLIS surrendered rather than retreat—for, if the country was in his day as it is now, when he once got into Yorktown, he would never be guilty of the folly of attempting to get out again in the face of an enemy.

SATURDAY, April 26.

Another storm set in this morning before light, and *as I write the rain pours down heavily again*. We had our usual amount of firing in the night, spite of the rain, and the heavy guns are at it again this morning.

P.

Firing Resumed—Nobody Hurt.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

The rebels not content with tossing over shot and shell to us at short intervals during nearly the whole of Monday night, resumed their pastime at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when they fired with considerable regularity for about one hour. This had the effect to draw out two or three of our large pieces which commenced a slow and even fire on the enemy's left, and finally after a few rounds had been expended, caused their fire to cease entirely. As the flight of the projectiles thrown from both sides was in a direction not varying far from the right of the spot which I then occupied, a most excellent opportunity was afforded me for witnessing the explosion of the numerous missiles, which would have been properly appreciated had not the horrid concussion and reverberation been so painfully distinct. The damage sustained by us from the effect of the enemy's fire amounts to nothing. Up to a late hour last night, not one of our pickets or workmen, so far as could be ascertained, had been either killed or wounded.

In my brief dispatch of yesterday, I simply made a statement to the effect that a body of the enemy preceded by cannon, emerged from his fortification and commenced an attack upon our picket line. Our men were drawn up in force, and not only checked the advance of the rebels, but also succeeded in driving them back to within their own limits. This is certainly a sententious and unsatisfactory report to appear in public print, and I cannot but express my disinclination to forward mere one-sided outlines of events, omitting entirely the attending circumstances; but at this interesting, and I may say momentous stage of the army movements, perhaps it will be more profitable in the end not to enlarge too freely upon details. Any one perusing an account of a sortie, is desirous to learn what object was held in view by the attacking party, and what obstacle prevented them from carrying out their plans. It will be acknowledged that the last is a very important point, which cannot be disregarded in making up a reliable report of an attack, and for this reason, as well as for the reason that names, positions, proceedings, intentions, and the number composing the reserved forces, cannot at present be divulged, it is impossible to give an accurate idea of what has been going on here for the past two weeks.

The preparations to meet the rebels in force, are progressing favorably and rapidly.

The serious wounding of ALBERT GUERNSEY, Co. H, Forty-fourth New-York, has just been announced. He was struck on the head by a fragment of shell while separated a short distance from his regiment.

WHIT.

Contrabands and their Stories—More Deserters from a Mississippi Regiment—Johnston and Magruder—Result of Firing—A Narrow Escape.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 1—11 A. M.

Two contrabands came to our lines yesterday afternoon from Yorktown. They report the rebels as moving their stores, baggage and personal property back to Williamsburgh. For the last three nights, they say, the road from Yorktown to Williamsburgh has been filled with wagons transporting goods. They report plenty of fresh beef, pork and flour, but no tea, coffee or sugar. They know nothing whatever of the design of the rebels with reference to holding or evacuating Yorktown.

Two rebel pickets deserted their posts last night, hid in the woods, and came in this morning and delivered themselves up to the pickets of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. They gave their names as JOHN WELSH and MICHAEL SLATTERY, belonging to the Second Mississippi Battalion, numbering 500 men, under Col. TAYLOR. They acknowledge that the baggage and store trains of the rebels are being moved back five miles from Yorktown, but state that no evacuation of their works at Yorktown is contemplated. The spirit of the troops, they admit, received a check on hearing of the fall of New-Orleans, which they fully confirm, and that some of the officers regard their cause as hopeless; however they are determined to fight to the last, and make the battle at Yorktown one of the most bloody in the annals of modern warfare. MAGRUDER and JOHNSTON both made speeches to the soldiers a few days since, at a review of the troops. They pledged themselves to sacrifice their lives at Yorktown rather than be defeated, and that when Yorktown was given up it would be only after their army had been annihilated to the last man. They have no knowledge of any disturbance in the Irish regiments, as reported a few days ago. *The Irish troops are anxious to quit the service of the* rebels, but nothing like a mutiny has occurred. Flour, beef and pork are plenty; coffee, sugar and tea has ceased to be issued in their rations on account of scarcity. The number of troops at Yorktown is between 80,000 and 100,000, but they cannot state the exact number. When asked about the firing from our battery of 100-pound rifled Parrott guns, located at the Farenhold House, they said that we did no damage. Half of our shells failed to explode, and few of the shots struck anywhere near the water battery or the battery at Gloucester Point. The rebels have a number of batteries (which, they say, are mounted with guns front and rear. There are no negroes armed; they are employed to labor only.

There was heavy firing from the rebels this morning, which continued for an hour. They were firing at our pickets. No one was injured on our side.

On Monday last, Maj. HOAR, Chaplain BUCKLEY, of the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, in company with Rev. JOHN ALVORD, Secretary of the Boston Tract Society, visited the front of our lines, while passing through a ravine near the military road. Mr. ALVORD tarried to pick up some pieces of the exploded shells lodging in the bank of the ravine. The Major and Chaplain crossed the bridge over the ravine, while Mr. ALVORD was making his collections. In a few minutes a 32-pound shell came whizzing through the woods, and fell within twenty feet of Mr. ALVORD, and for a few seconds did not explode. Mr. ALVORD thinking it to be a solid shot, which would prove a great curiosity to his Boston friends, approached to take it up. When within a foot of it, it burst, hurling its fragments all around him—and, strange to say, not a piece touched him. His escape was truly a marvelous one.

M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MASONIC LODGE ROBBED OF ITS JEWELS.—For several months past the Masonic Societies in this City, which meet at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, have lost jewels, regalia and other valuable property worn by the officers of the Lodge during their meetings. No one could be found to the thief until a day or two since, when a detective police officer was applied to, to work up the case. Soon after it was ascertained that the janitor was the guilty party. He had had false keys made to fit the locks of the chests where the jewels were kept, and by this means had successfully robbed the establishment of property to the amount of over $2,000. Upon the person of the janitor were found nine pawn-tickets, representing nine separate parcels of jewels, &c., which had been stolen from the Montgomery, Clinton, Mystic, Enterprise and Davey Lodges. The janitor, whose name is JOSEPH BRENNAN, was committed to prison for trial.

ROBBING AN ACTOR.—A young man, aged about sixteen years, was arrested yesterday by a detective police officer upon the charge of robbing the clothing-store of Messrs. RICHARDSON & WALTERS in Cherry-street. A short time ago the accused was in the employ of WM. R. BLAKE, the well-known actor, as a servant at Long Branch, N. J. Suddenly, the prisoner gave notice of his intention to leave. A few days after his departure, Mr. BLAKE discovered that a large quantity of lace and linen goods were missing, and at once suspected ISAAC JONES (the name of the prisoner) of having committed the theft. A detective was employed to work up the case. Nothing was heard of him, however, until Friday night, when he broke into the clothing-store in Cherry-street, where he was detected, and yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*: Patrick Oates, to the Third Precinct; Jeremiah McCafferty, to the Fourth; Alexander Willis, to the Fifth; Leon A. Nease, to the Fourteenth; Adam Lahr, to the Seventeenth; Patrick J. Brophy, to the Third, and Miles DeShays to the Fifth. *Resignations*: Thomas H. Miller, of the Fourteenth, and Elijah Tompkins, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

ARREST OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE VOLKS GARTEN.—At about 10 o'clock, last night, Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the proprietor, the principal actors, and the barkeeper of the Volks Garten Theatre, in the Bowery, for violating the law relating to concert saloons, by selling and delivering to the audience, lager-beer, &c., *during the performance*.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 2, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 25	155	89	244
Admitted to May 2	29	36	65
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	18	53
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	168	106	254

Males, 232; females, 22.

TRANSFER OF A STATE PRISONER.—THOS. C. FITZPATRICK, a Baltimorean, supposed to have been engaged in the riot in that city on the famous 19th of April, and who, for some time past, has been confined as a State prisoner in Fort Lafayette, was on Friday transferred to Baltimore in charge of Officer MORGAN, to be surrendered to the civil authorities of Maryland to answer an indictment for manslaughter.

RIVER THIEVES.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, lying at Pier No. 34, East River, was entered by some river thieves a few days ago, and sails to the amount of $500 were stolen. There is no clue to the robbers. The British brig *Emma*, lying at Pier No. 13, East River, was robbed on the night of the 1st inst. of sails amounting to $175 and $150 in money. No arrests were made.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF CRIME.—A man 71 years of age, named CHARLES DOUGLASS, was on Friday convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, upon three separate charges of larceny, and sentenced upon each charge, to the Penitentiary, for six months. Forty-one years of his life have already been spent in the State and County prisons.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man, aged about 25 years, was found in the water on Friday, at the foot of Banks-street, North River. Coroner NAUMAN held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased had been in the water about four weeks.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $5 bills, on the City Bank of Oswego, N. Y., were in circulation in this City last night. The swindle was put a stop to before it had been carried on to any great extent.

Melancholy Condition of Jefferds, the Murderer of Walton and Mathews.

In the month of December last, CHARLES M. JEFFERDS was tried and convicted, in this City, of having murdered Mr. MATHEWS, by shooting him in the breast with a pistol. It will be remembered that the accused had been previously tried and acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. WALTON, for the simple reason that there was no witness who could sufficiently identify the prisoner as the person who committed the deed. There was never a doubt in the mind of any one that the same person who shot Mr. WALTON was the one who murdered MATHEWS.

The murderer was sentenced—in accordance with the law as it then was—to be imprisoned for one year in the State Prison. At the end of that time, he was to be taken from his place of confinement, by the Sheriff of New-York, and executed. The counsel for the prisoner, since his conviction, have interposed an appeal, and prevented his removal to the State Prison. Recently, however, it has been deemed necessary, in order to preserve his life, that he should be removed to a hospital, where his disease could be treated. Dr. SIMMONS, the physician at the Tombs, where JEFFERDS has been for several months detained, states that JEFFERDS, for months past, has been suffering from the effects of a disease contracted previous to his incarceration; and that his pains, consequent upon the disease, have become so acute that the only way that he can obtain a moment's sleep is by taking large doses of morphine. The doctor also states that he has no hope of his recovery, and he does not believe he can survive till the day fixed for his execution. JEFFERDS appears quite peaceable and silent since the disturbance which he created on the morning that GORDON, the slaver, was executed. His mother visits him frequently, and at such times she appears very much cast down. She says she has nowhere to lay her head. She has been compelled to change her boarding-place twelve times within as many weeks, for the reason that so soon as boarding-house keepers ascertain who she is, they order her to leave. The other boarders refuse to stay in the same house with the mother of the murderer of WALTON and MATHEWS. She stated, yesterday, that she was going to New-Jersey in search of a peaceful home.

Death of Rev. Nathan Bangs.

Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., one of the fathers of American Methodism, died at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning. The deceased held, for many years, the most marked prominence among clergymen throughout the country generally, and of later years in this City. For upwards of sixty years he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a full biography of him would be a history of Methodism in the United States.

He was born May 2, 1778, at Stratford, Conn., and at the age of thirteen removed to Stamford, N. Y. At 21 he removed to Upper Canada, where he was employed for three years as surveyor and teacher. In 1800 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1801 he entered the ministry, and for six years labored in Canada, from the river Thames region, nearly opposite to Detroit, to Quebec, a distance of eight hundred miles, through a country at that time almost a wilderness.

In 1808, he attended the General Conference, and sat in every subsequent General Conference except those of 1848 and 1856. In 1810, he was first appointed in the City of New-York, then one circuit, with five preaching places; and it is a somewhat remarkable fact in the life of an itinerant Methodist clergyman that, with the exception of one year, during which he was President of the Wesleyan University, the last forty-five years of his life were spent in New-York and Brooklyn.

In 1820, Dr. BANGS was elected book agent. At that time, the entire business of a concern that now vies with any book establishment in the world was carried on in a room in the dwelling-house No. 41 John-street. Dr. BANGS infused new life into the concern, and on his own responsibility purchased premises in Crosby-street, which proved to be the beginning of a new and prosperous era in that branch of the church organization.

In 1828 he was appointed editor of the *Advocate*. In 1829 he published the *Life of Rev. Freeborn Garrettson*. In 1832, his *Authentic History of the Missions under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church*. In 1836 he was appointed editor of the *Methodist Quarterly*, in which department he experienced great lack of assistance, and worked indeed almost single-handed. He published also an *Essay on Emancipation*, treating briefly of the history of Slavery, and of its introduction into this country, and proposing a plan for its removal, the substance of which was afterwards adopted by [illegible]. [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1838 he published the first volume of his widely known *History of Methodism*. The other three volumes appeared in rapid succession. In 1852 he took a superannuated relation, but with his voice and pen has not failed to serve the cause of religion and the interests of Methodism.

With the exception of Rev. Dr. SPRING, Dr. BANGS has been longer in this City than any other clergyman. No man's name stood in higher repute. His unspotted life, his simplicity of character, his earnest devotion to goodness and truth, and his no less earnest hatred of wrong, gained him the love and esteem of all denominations of Christians in New-York, while his intellectual force and energy have left their mark upon the moral condition of the City. During his early ministrations in this City there was a revival of religion, and a tendency to considerable excess. He promptly called the Society together and checked the disorder.

Dr. BANGS was an able presiding officer and especially in cases of ecclesiastical trials. The warmth of esteem felt toward him by his brethren and friends was shown about two years ago, when a number of them presented him with a cane, inclosed within which were $2,000 in gold. And again, also on the occasion of his "golden wedding," April 23, 1856. The church he so long and so faithfully served will mourn over his decease "as when a standard-bearer fainteth."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW ARMS FACTORY.—The Association known as "Moore's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company," having completed their new works on First, near Hewes-street, opened them yesterday for the inspection of the public, and hundreds of citizens took advantage of the opportunity to examine the intricate machinery by which arms are made. The new factory is made of brick, 200 feet in length by 30 feet wide, and four stories high, besides a large basement. The lot upon which this building is located is 275 by 100 feet, and the whole of it is occupied by buildings used in the construction of the various weapons manufactured by this Company, consisting of breech-loading rifles, carbines, dragoon revolvers, pocket revolvers of various sizes, and Derringers. The Company has a capital of $75,000, and will, in the course of a few weeks, give employment to 500 men and boys. The capacity of the establishment is 2,000 rifles per month.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 103 deaths in this city—adults, 46; children, 57. Twenty-two of the deaths were by consumption.

Aid for the Florida Refugees.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Committee appointed to aid the Floridians who have reached our City in a destitute state. About one hundred have arrived, *to whom distributions have* been made. Many more are on their way, whose condition will strongly appeal to our sympathies. Subscriptions received at No. 74 Wall-street.

R. R. GRAVES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

Robert & Williams	$100	L. B. N.	$5
R. L. & A. Stewart	100	Cash	2
C. Buckhalter	25	Cash	5
Peter Moller	25	D. B. A. & Co.	2
R. N. Camp	10	Cash	1
George Moller	10	S. M. & Co.	5
Wylie & Wade	10	Cash	1
Cash	5	Cash	3
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	50	Cash	2
John Eaton	5	Cash	1
G. A. H.	5	J. & H. Van Nostrand & Co.	25
C. Copeland	10	Park & Seaman	25
Cash	5	J. Barnes	25
H. Western	25	Wm. A. Martin & Co.	25
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	100	S. E. Wyckoff	25
Wm. E. James & Co.	25	Levi Apgar & Co.	25
Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt	25	F. & W. Martin	25
Chas. C. Colgate	25	Cash	10
Bruce & Cook	10	J. A. Hardenburgh	25
R. Hoe & Co.	25	Chas. Denison, Jr.	10
G. W. Schifferline	10	G. W. Pedd	5
E. A. Mumford	25	W. Barlow & Son	25
Cash	5	Ward & Co.	10
S. F. W. & Co.	25	Brown, Bros. & Co.	25
Schuchardt & Gebhart	25	Forrest & Co.	25
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	25	Owen & Carnagia	25
Babcock & Brothers	25	Cash	5
G. S. Robbins & Son	25	Miller & Naughton	10
J. G. King's Sons	25	Sturges & Co.	25
A. Belmont & Co.	25	E. P. Buck & Co.	25
H. Morgan & Son	25	Nesmith & Sons	10
G. B. De Forest	10	Walsh, Carver & Chase	10
Livermore, Clews & Co.	10	Geo. S. Stevenson & Co.	25
G. C. Ward	50	Woodruff & Robinson	25
Cash (D. G.)	25	Sherman, Tallman & Co.	25
N. L. & G. Griswold	50	Lanman & Kemp	25
C. H. Marshall & Co.	25	Snow & Burgess	10
Bucklin & Crane	25	For Rev. Mr. Hewett	10
John Caswell & Co.	25	For Rev. Mr. Hewett	5
S. C. Williams	10	Cash	25
Archer & Bull	25	C. & E. Peters	25
Cash	5	Cash (T. H. L.)	25
Moses Taylor	25	Cash (H.)	25
Walden Pell	10	Thompson & Hunter	25
Peck & Church	25	Van B.	10
Cash	10	J. M. Fry	10
Cash	10	M. W. Hamilton & Co.	10
Cash	10	J. W. Paige & Co.	25
Cash	5	E. F. Tuft & Co.	25
Crowin, Hunthal & Sears	10	R. R. Graves & Co.	100
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.	25	E. Graves	50
Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	25	Brewer & Caldwell	25
Claflin, Mellen & Co.	50	Hennings & Gosling	25
Cash	10	R. S. Taylor	25
James Bryce & Co.	25	E. Coleman	10
Edward Gould	10	Cash	10
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	50	Thomas Scott	10
Cash	5	B. Bleason & Son	25
Smyth, Sprague & Cooper	25	Cary & Co.	25
W. A. Booth	25	N. O. Parmelie	25
Becker & Co.	100	George Collins	10
C. C. & H. M. Taber	50	J. S. Fay	10
Brigham & Parsons	25	Denals, Perkins & Co.	25
John J. Phelps	25	E. D. Morgan & Co.	25
De Launey, Clarke & Co.	25	Hon. George P. Cobb	25
Williams & Guion	50	Union Mutual Ins. Co.	50
Total			$3,977

The Prize Brig Amy Warwick.

BOSTON, Friday, May 2.

The prize brig *Amy Warwick* was sold to-day for $15,800. Her cargo consisted of 5,000 bags of coffee, which was also sold. MARNING, STANWOOD & Co. took 4,000 bags at 18 cents per pound, cash.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 3.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Antonio C. Serrano, Jose Cacho; F. Etchmann, J. M. Cachet, N. Angel, Milwaukee; J. A. Kelly, Somerset, Ohio; Oliver T. Rogers, Boston; P. R. Vacquerel, John Helm, James Caste, Thomas M. McQuinn, M. D., W. T. McLaughlin, Chicago; E. Bruce, Charles Bruce, New-York; Thomas H. Bell, Nassau; Elias H. Dickens, Rev. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia; Mrs. Oldershaw, Miss Scrivens, Chicago; Miss Emily Hunnings, Miss Harris, Toronto; Christine Musbach, Mrs. B. Frey, Mrs. Darling and infant, New-York; William Nisbet and wife, St. Louis; Miss Alexander, Philadelphia; Miss Still, Philadelphia; Mary A. Cohen, New-York; J. C. Mercer, wife and three children; Mrs. Woodman, daughter, child and servant; Chas. T. Corwin, William Casey, New-York; Alfred Holt, Rudolph Riemann, Henry Nachtigall, Dr. J. Rambaut, wife and daughter, London, Canada West; Capt. J. Grantham, wife and daughter, Toronto; Emanuel Garcia, wife, children and nurse; Miss Annie Shannan, Baltimore; Miss Anne Davis, New-York; Ed. Smith and wife, Rochester, New-York; Rev. Samuel E. Appleton and wife, Philadelphia; Miss Andrews, Miss Anne Andrews, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Beebie and son, Mrs. Conyer, J. Brun, Wm. Albert, Thomas J. Wood, Albany, New-York; Edward B. Gillyatt, James [illegible], H. Meyer, J. C. Boynton, New-York; Rev. J. A. Bakel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, do.; N. B. Palmer, Eugene Deteindre, F. Reuter, Rich Easton, Capt. Raymond, Queen's Messenger; Rev. Charles E. Harris, New-York; Wm. Birt, do.; Mrs. Westall, Fall River; Francis Piper, Boston; A. M. J. Watson, New-York; [illegible] and Flora Mathews, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levy, Mr. Barnell, Geo. Nock, R. H. Bosanquet, Joseph Ploy, R. Ward, New-York; S. Gillanne, New-York; Robert Howard, New-York; Rev. T. H. G. Peters, Wisconsin; Rev. J. G. Seffers, Clifton Augrave, C. Topham, R. Burton, W. D. Glenn, J. McGregor, L. Friedman, Capt. Peel, British Army; J. W. Case, A. D. Gaesachs, E. L. Thorpe, B. Kennedy, London, C. W.; J. Lewis, R. de La Farre, A. Chatain, E. T. G. Meyer, T. Tecllange, H. W. Jones, Toronto; W. H. Platt, Col. Manufacturer, Toronto; Chas. Stevenson, do.; J. E. S. Denton and son, Newark; Mr. Thompson, Toronto; with others in the steerage. Total, [illegible].

MAY 3.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg and Southampton*—Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. David Friedmann, Miss Henrietta Friedmann, A. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. C. Jolly, four children, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Loewe, Master Marcus Loewe, Miss Jose Loewe, Masters Morris Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Miss Caroline Johnson, [illegible] Louis Rayband, Isaac H. Hart, Mrs. M. M. Frankenthal, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hertz, Robert Lockemann, Rud. Schlossmann, O. Lindemann, New-York; Th. Rapp, Mr. Fribolin, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Dr. Holzque and child, Mexico; Wm. F. Mayer, Lancaster; Mrs. and Mrs. Seligman and child, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John Engel, Mr. Buckmann, J. André, Belletier, M. Isaac, Newark; Mrs. Regina Black, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Stanger, Reading; Jos. Wallstein, A. Langler, Mrs. C. F. Mebius and child, Mrs. C. Ross, Miss Ross, Miss L. Ross, San Francisco; L. Freiberger, Simon Fröhlich, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Johann Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinberger, two children and infant, Mrs. Gillern, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutenberg, Miss Pauline Gutenberg, John Thiele and child, J. W. Wessels, Capt. Wm. B. Weinberger, Joseph Levy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Eichberg, Rev. J. Schmidt, Rev. P. H. Bauer, Chs. Moericia, Fridolin Kleiner, E. D. Chambers, Rev. John Gamber, Cincinnati; Fr. Leibenanda, Philadelphia; Chas. Nolting, Baltimore; F. C. Welsch, Syracuse; Anton Meinecke, Charles Richter, Boston; F. Rosenberg, California; Fr. Eberle, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Peppel, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wenzler, Chicago; Isaac Kuhn, L. Meier, Cincinnati; J. W. Ernst Gertig, Tiffin; Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Treusch, child and infant, Fort Wayne; Rev. Anton Beermann, Cincinnati; Bernh. Leffler, New-York; Jos. Adamy, Burlington; Chas. Heid, Staten Island; H. E. Rees, San Francisco; Mrs. Henry De St. Remy, Mrs. L. Higham, Mrs. Hoffmeister, Miss Hoffmeister, Mrs. Augusta Reinoch and infant, Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, New-York; Miss M. Ann Ross, Hermdale; Theobald Beck, Friedrich Ebert, Reading; E. W. Dallas, New-York; Bruno Stevens, Washington; Frank Storck, A. P. Lorenzen, Cincinnati; Julius Hoehling, Oshkosh, and others in steerage; total, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible], from Nassau, N. P.—W. [illegible], [illegible] Atkins, C. S. Dentelle, A. Gonde, N. Gordeller, W. Morrison, F. Barney, A. Kendall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, Harding, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, Port Royal April 30, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. 1st inst., at 11½ P. M., off Absecom, [illegible] United States, from St. Augustine for New-York.

U. S. steam gunboat Santiago de Cuba, Commander Daniel B. Ridgely, Port Royal, April 30.

Steamer Ella Warley, (prize,) in charge of Lieut. [illegible], Havana, via Port Royal 2 ds.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Brig Rosina, (of Belfast,) Toothaker, Sagua April 18, with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. [illegible] with brigs Rush, Babbidge, for Baltimore, and [illegible], Lord, for Boston.

Brig Onda, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Pike, Newport 2 ds., in ballast, to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. May 2, 40 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, spoke brig Mary Stewart, of Bangor, for New-York.

Bark Bergmann, (Br., of New Ross, Ireland,) Curran, New-Ross 30 ds., in ballast, to A. Bell's Sons.

Brig William & Jane, (Br., of Sunderland,) West, Bordeaux 39 ds., in ballast, to order.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Morton, Trinidad de Cuba April 12, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. April 17, off Key West, was boarded by U. S. brig [illegible], *cruising*. April 18, off Cape Florida, was boarded by U. S. steamer Florida, cruising.

Schr. Arino, (3-masted,) Ross, Rochelle, 20 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to M. Lienau.

Schr. G. W. Hynson, (3-masted, of Egg Harbor,) Smith, *Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.*

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, with mdse. for New-Bedford.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (Br.,) Keller, Nassau, N. P., April 25, to J. E. Bacon.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Brown, Studley, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Stranger, Dodd, Elizabethport, for Port Leo.

Schr. Amelia, Lane, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Miner, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGee, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Rebecca Kinney, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. J. Hall, Cole, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Leesburgh, Swift, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. May, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cinderella, Snow, Warwick 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Commerce, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

SAILED—Steamships Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Below.

Bark Sea Eagle, of Philadelphia, from Matanzas.

Brig Emily Fisher, from West Indies.

Brig "Oppeline," (Br.,) from West Indies.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 3.—Arr. barks Fury, Palermo; Starlight, Messina.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—As the Southern ports will soon be opened, shippers are informed that three buoys have been placed on the Great Bahama Banks to mark the channels. By applying to the subscribers, their positions and color can be had.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, April 19, ships William, Berry, do. Europe, Mg. St. Peter, for do., ready; Village Belle, Blaisdell, for Falmouth; barks Sam Sheppard, Jewett, for New-York; R. A. Allen, Bottle, do., do.; Chas. Heddle, Crosby, do., do.; brigs C. R. Berry, Hess, for New-York; A. Peters, from Philadelphia, arr. 11th.

At Nassau, N. P., April 16, bark N. W. Bridge, Lancaster, from Cardenas, in distress, condemned; brigs Gen. Prim, from Matanzas for New-York, do. do.; Meteor, Carman, from Boston, for do., to sail in 10 ds. with the cargo of the N. W. Bridge.

At Matanzas, April 25, barks Linda, of Philadelphia, disching.; Indian Belle, of New-York, idg.

At Trinidad de Cuba, April 12, barks R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, disch.; Mary Gibbs, for New-York; Franklin Mitchell, disch.; brigs Kodiac, Paterson, for Philadelphia, idg.; Nathan, Moss, do. do.; Marcola, Haines, for New-York; A. Horta, do.; Sybil, (Br.) Mulligan, do.; Orecus, from Havana, just arr. Sld. 11th, brig Lotharia, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Axminster, Brussels, velvet and three-ply carpets; mahogany, black walnut and oak bedsteads, extension-tables and chairs; mahogany book-cases, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedding, bureaus and chairs, centre and side tables, hat-racks, black walnut library suits, gilt frames, pier and mantel mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china, glass and plated ware, crockery, curtains and shades; kitchen ware, &c., &c. Also, three fine rosewood and mahogany pianos, of superior tone, made by our best City makers; also, one Grover & Baker cabinet sewing-machine; cost $150; and one fine rosewood melodeon, with stool, for $50, to view.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 25 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.